Supreme Court, U.S.
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(1)

10-59

No. ____

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

In re: Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr.,
exclusive Citizen of the Union State of Oregon,
Petitioner,

v.

THE UNITED STATES (2),
a corp. of Washington, D.C., and its areas, zones,
territories, agencies and agents,

Respondents.

On Petition for Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition to United States, CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY, United State District Court, United States Court of International Trade, their agencies and agents.

Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., Sovereign
OTL @ 92119 Water Users Lane
Lakeview, Oregon (Union State) PO 97630
(541) 417-0989 *pro se*

8 Ct 040510

Questions Presented:

Question #1: To what degree may Congress make and enforce United States (2) federal area, zone, corporation and/or territorial (2nd definition in Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. 1252) law upon the exclusive political Citizen and free Person of (one of) the United States (Article 1, Section 2, Clauses 2 & 3 of the Constitution of the United States of America [1:2:2 & 1:2:3]), the Union (several) States and/or their Counties under Republican Government?

Question #2: The executive and judicial officers of STATE OF OREGON and LAKE COUNTY do not deny they neither govern the Union State of Oregon nor its Lake County, nor are they the Officers with the Oath at 6:3. Therefore, with the demand by exclusive Citizens of the Union State of Oregon to resume Republican Government of the Union State of Oregon and its Lake County according to the attached "No Injustice Amendment" and "Lake County Home Rule Charter," Appendix A and B, must United States guarantee same pursuant to 4:4?

Question #3: Does the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States and/or Republican County government have the right to common law remedy, with assistance of common law counsel, in a court competent to give it, officiated by a Judge with the Oath described at Article 6, Constitution of the United States of America, to the exclusion of federal area, zone or territorial courts, administrative law

judges and private law?

A) Can a United States citizen, as that term is used by the 14th Amendment, be an executive or judicial Officer or Judge of a Union State without the Oath described in Article 6, Constitution of the United States of America?

B) Is United States citizenship necessarily lost with the Article 6 Oath?

C) Is there any impediment for the Union States to amend their Constitution, requiring original Union State Rights for all People, hence no further reason for the 14th Amendment United States citizen?

D) If so, does this Court reckon any race or group of People as conquered or subject?

Question #4: In causes of action arising under the Constitution, Laws or Treaties of the United States of America, do the Union States, their Counties and exclusive Citizens have the right to convene an Article III district court of the United States to the exclusion of the Article I or Article 4 United States District Court and federal area, zone or territorial state courts? If so, how is it convened?

Question #5: Does the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States (Petitioner) have the right to prohibit Respondents, from creating, maintaining or bringing false claims against an idem sonans (sound the same) beneficial trust, i.e. Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, A.K.A. LEO HENRY ALBERTSON JR, A.K.A. HANK L ALBERTSON, A.K.A. L HENRY JR ALBERTSON, or other

involuntary 'trust' whereby they traffic in Petitioner's hypothecated human value and/or bring false claims against it/them in order to take the value thereof or coerce jurisdiction in a fictional or territorial venue at private law?

A. Does Petitioner have the right to make a taking claim against Respondents and their trusts in the district court of the United States and require termination of said Trust/s or similar piracy?

Question #6: Petitioner is prohibited from voting because of exclusive Union State Citizenship. Therefore, is Amended Article 7 of the Constitution of THE STATE OF OREGON, see APPENDIX G, Republican in Nature and is the Republican Government of the State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America currently in session or active? If not, what organization is in session and does it have 11th Amendment protection?

Question #7: When the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States invokes Sovereign and foreign (Union) state immunity, all waiver prohibited, to the courts of the United States (2) and its counterfeit areas, zones or territories STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, ETC. pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 and codified at 28 USC § 1602 et seq:

A) Must the federal area, zone and/or territorial courts forego all judgments, orders, warrants, arrests and stay all proceedings until foreign state immunity is adjudicated?

i) If the federal area, zone or territorial courts

proceed without response to demand of proof of jurisdiction, foreign state immunity, "this state" exception, identification of the parties and/or venue, or nature and cause of the claim, are their judgments and orders prohibited and void?

Question #8: Since Respondent United States (2), during the Vietnam War, fraudulently drafted the counterfeit US Trust and Respondent ALBERTSON, LEO HENRY JR into the United States Army and through constructive fraud (with superior knowledge failed to identify said Trust, its limited venue, jurisdiction, citizenship and distortion of commonly used terms) and by unconscionable contract pretended said Trust was Petitioner, and now refuses to pay for his diagnosed injuries and losses arising from combat except he accept surrender of his exclusive Citizenship of the Union State of Oregon, accept United States (2) slave citizenship, enroll in the private religion and 'law' of "this state," restrict his conduct to the territorial "in this state," and subordinate his unalienable and Constitutional Rights; and, prevents remedy thereof by refusing to convene a district court of the United States, where is remedy for the combat injured Petitioner Albertson, exclusive Citizen of a Union State, who was defrauded into United States (2) military service?

A) What United States Code and Executive Orders apply to exclusive Citizens of one of the United States, the Republican Counties and States?

Question #9: Must judicial interpretation of the

Constitution for the United States of America, as Amended with the Bill of Rights, be compatible with the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776?

Question #10: Does the exclusive Citizen of one of the United (Union) States have the Right to forbid their conduct in or with a fiction, federal area, zone, corporation, territory or foreign treaty that prevents original Rights?

Question #11: What is the Constitution of the United States (14th Amendment, Section 3), how does it compare with the Constitution of the United States of America, and what is its Delegated Authority to and over the Union States, their counties and exclusive Citizens with all Rights required?

Question # 12: Can United States (2) federal area, zone, corporation or territorial law violate the Law of Nations, (1:8:10), including, but not limited to the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, December 10, 1948?

Question #13: With the exclusive Citizens of the respective United States (1:2:2) requiring reestablishment of Republican Government thereof and removal of Federal Reserve Notes (private commercial paper) in favor of public currency of and by the Union States:

A) Do the 9th and 10th Amendments reserve to the several (Union) States the power to create and control their currency to the exclusion of United States (2), the private Federal Reserve and World

Power interests?

B) Is the advocated 28th Amendment (Appendix C) within the parameters of that power?

Question # 14: "We are going to throw a bunch of shit on the wall and see how much of it sticks." Reportedly LAKE COUNTY or COUNTY OF LAKE D.A. Schutt's statement and retaliation for Petitioner seeking to prosecute him for treason, fraud, sexual abuse, organized crime and (subsequently) rape and for placing an ad in a local newspaper for witnesses to his, judicial and law enforcement crimes in Lake County, and indicating the basis of the alleged crime of "Simulating a legal process" brought against Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson, Jr. US Trust, a.k.a. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON, JR. Is this tampering with a federal witness and obstruction of justice since Petitioner was proceeding as a private attorney general? Can a federal area, zone, corporation, territory (STATE OF OREGON) or the agents thereof bring false charges or any claim against an idem sonans Trust and coerce a Sovereign and/or an exclusive Union State Citizen to represent it?

Question # 15: Can Respondents lawfully prohibit common law remedy and/or counsel by license, fiction or private law?

A) Is it a violation of the Sherman Act for Respondents to prevent common law counsel to Petitioner?

B) Oregon private law (ORS 14.030) prevents STATE OF OREGON from adjudication of real property without "this state." Does one proceeding under the common law have the right to lien a property they are in contract with to the exclusion of United States (2) (et al)?

Question # 16: Have the federal area, zone, corporate or territory governments degenerated to private corporation status, as opined in Clearfield Trust et al. vs. U.S., by creation of and/or bringing claims against the Leo Henry Albertson Jr. US Trust, (et al) because it is predicated upon private commercial paper and full disclosure consensual contract with Petitioner foundational to the claim?

Question # 17: The Court of International Trade refuses to docket Petitioner's case (see Appendix D) against the IRS or correspond with Petitioner concerning the case; and, the United States Court of Federal Appeals refused communication on appeal. Is this treason, tampering with a federal witness and obstruction of justice since Petitioner was proceeding as a Private Attorney General and/or conspiracy against rights, prevention of international trade or organized crime?

Question #18: Do the 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th and 10th Amendments assure the exclusive Citizen of a Union State, proceeding in one's natural capacity and requiring common law remedy the right to refuse fictions, federal area, zone, corporate or territorial jurisdictions, private law, citizenship, etc?

Question #19: Can United States (2) prohibit an exclusive Citizen of one of the United States a bank account, patent, operation of a motor vehicle, property ownership, etc., except he/she accept United States (2) citizenship, represent an involuntary trust, submit to private law, residency in a fictional, federal

or territorial venue and prohibition of unalienable and Constitutional Rights?

Question #20: Are the Uniform Commercial Code and Oregon Revised Statutes applicable without the fictional "this state" and are the owners thereof liable for failure of their agents to address exception statutes for conduct without "this state?"

Question #21: Is there any alleged treaty or law that reduces the original interpretation of Sovereignty, Liberty, truth or justice of or to the Union States or their exclusive Citizens?

Question #22: Must the United States Treasury Department fully disclose the US Trust accounts created for the exclusive Union State Citizens?

Question #23: Are the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure applicable to the Union States and their exclusive Citizens?

Question #24: Is the Congress now in session the same Congress of the United States identified at 1:1?

Question #25: With resumption of Republican Union State government, must there be a district court of the United States with an Article 6 Judge in the Union State of Oregon?

A) Is it an impossibility for a bar association attorney to become an Article 6 Judge?

Parties

Petitioner

Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. - identified in the Affidavit at APPENDIX E.

Respondents

THE UNITED STATES (2) - a corp. of Washington, D.C., created by Congress in 1871, operates a private commercial paper scheme in the United States territories, treasonously enslaving the Union States and their exclusive Citizens.

Internal Revenue Service – (IRS) a Puerto Rican trust and collection agency of the Federal Reserve Bank, without jurisdiction in the Union States or over their exclusive Citizens.

Federal Reserve Bank – A private entity seeking world domination by issuing private commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes) and by financing bar attorneys to bring false claims against idem sonans US Trusts coerced upon the People.

Oregon Dept. of Motor Vehicles – Agency of the United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON that issues OREGON DRIVERS LICENSES to United States (2) citizens and residents of the fictional "this state," to operate motor vehicles in United States (2) territories, and without jurisdiction over exclusive Citizens of the Union State of Oregon.

Oregon Dept. of Revenue – Agency of the United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON without jurisdiction over exclusive Citizens of the Union State of Oregon.

LAKE COUNTY and COUNTY OF LAKE – United States (2) territories of STATE OF OREGON, neither Lake County|orthe Union State of Oregon.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY – United States (2) territorial court of the territorial STATE OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON – United States (2) territory court without jurisdiction over Petitioner.

American Bar Association – (ABA) Private group of foreign principals, controlling bar activities in the United States territories and prima facie party owning UCC, ORS and the fictional "this state;" and, agents of which burned the State of Oregon capital building in 1935 for the purpose of 'amending' Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, back-dating it to 1910, to remove the Union State and install "this state" and the "bar," and now prevents common law and counsel thereof in United States (2) (including STATE OF OREGON) courts.

Oregon Bar Association (OBA)– Agency of ABA that licenses 'bar attorneys' to operate the private UCC and ORS within the fictional "this state."

Oregon Revised Statutes – (ORS) private law owned by ABA and applicable to the fictional 'this state' in the United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON.

Uniform Commercial Code – (UCC) private law applicable to the fictional 'this state' in the United States (2) territories.

"this state" – the religious (prevents the Laws of Nature and Nature's God - 1st p. Declaration of Independence) fiction composed of the tangible air and intangible land and water above the land and water the Oregon Legislature has jurisdiction over (defined at ORS 131.205), owned by ABA and coerced upon all, contrary to exceptions at ORS 131.225.

Lane Simpson, Richard Rambo, Roxanne Osborne and **Karen Oakes** – United States (2) territorial judges (without Article 6 Oath) of the territorial STATE OF OREGON pretending to be Judges of the Union State of Oregon, members of the OBA and doing business, respectively, as LANE SIMPSON, RICHARD RAMBO, ROXANNE OSBORNE and KAREN OAKES, and without jurisdiction over the Union State of Oregon, its Lake County or Klamath County or Petitioner.

Claud Ingram-OBA attorney dba CLAUD INGRAM.

Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust - A.K.A. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR,

A.K.A. L HENRY JR ALBERTSON, A.K.A. HANK L ALBERTSON, ETC., ETC. – An alleged beneficial trust created by the United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON, arising from submission of (the now revoked) Certificate of Live Birth, securing Federal Reserve Notes and an unconscionable contract coerced upon Petitioner to enforce private and territorial 'law' and prevent his Rights.

United States Court of International Trade – a District Court of the United States with jurisdiction over international trade issues.

Oregon Department of Veterans Affairs – Military agency of United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON that refuses to correctly identify Petitioner in his natural capacity and Sovereign Citizen standing, and who refuses to pay for combat related injuries except he surrender to United States (2) citizenship, representation of a bogus slave character, territorial residency, and membership with the religious "this state."

Oregon State Police – Police agency of the United States (2) territory of STATE OF OREGON and without jurisdiction over the Union State of Oregon, its Lake or Klamath County or Petitioner.

LEDS and NCIC – United States (2) territory reporting agencies that refuse to correctly identify Petitioner in his natural capacity and Sovereign Citizen standing with Foreign State Immunity and Excepted from the laws of the fictional "this state."

Corporate Disclosure Statement

I, Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., as identified in the attached Affidavit, Appendix E, am not a contract, citizen or resident of a corporation, nor under the jurisdiction of a corporation, in particular the sham federal corporation identified at 28 USC § 3002 (15)(A), called "United States" and rendered "United States (2) in this action.

I am not incorporated and hold no shares in a public or territorial corporation.

I forbid and refuse consent to or representation of the corporate United States (2) created Respondent Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, A.K.A. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR, or similar distortions and refuse to be security for United States (2) debt and/or its Federal Reserve Notes.

All use, value and gain of or from the alleged beneficial trust called "Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust," or any other involuntary idem sonans trust Respondents created, estimated to be $25,000,000.00, belongs to me, plus 7-fold damages for constructive fraud, slavery, kidnapping, robbery and treason.

Therefore, as a Secured Party Creditor, in complete control of my Person, Name, hypothecated value and forbidding any power of attorney to the contrary, any unauthorized use will be prosecuted at common law in admiralty.

Table of Contents

	Page
Questions Presented	*i*
Parties	ix
Corporate Disclosure Statement	*xiii*
Table of Contents	*xiv*
Table of Appendices	*xvi*
Table of Cited Authorities	*xvii*
Opinion Below	1
Statement of Jurisdiction	1
Constitutional, Statutory, Treaty and Law of Nations Provisions Involved	2
Statement of the Case	7
Factual Allegations	8
Exceptional Circumstances Warranting the Court's Jurisdiction and Discretionary Powers	18
Reasons for Granting the Petitions	22
REMEDY REQUESTED	23

Petition for Writs of Mandamus 23

Petition for Writs of Prohibition: 25

Motions 25

MOTION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS 27

Applicability 38

Conclusion 38

Signatory 39

Table of Appendices

APPENDIX A – The State Shall Do No Injustice Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon – Proposed 1A

APPENDIX B - Home Rule Charter for Republican Government of Lake County 1B

APPENDIX C - Proposed 28th Amendment. 1C

APPENDIX D – Case refused by CIT 1D

APPENDIX E – Affidavit of Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. 1E

APPENDIX F - OPINION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE REGARDING Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, A.K.A. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR US Trust. 1F

APPENDIX G – ORIGINAL AND AMENDED ARTICLE 7, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OREGON 1G

Table of Cited Authorities

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. 1252) .. Page i

Sherman Act ..... Page vi

Clearfield Trust et al. vs. United States,..... Page vii

Main v. Thiboutot ..... Page 14

United States v. Siviglia ..... Page 14

Thomson v. Gaskill ..... Page 14

Luckett v. Bure ..... Page 14

Michigan S. R.R. v. Branch & St. Joseph Counties Rail Users Ass'n ..... Page 14

Howery v. Allstate Ins. Co. ..... Page 14

Hagens v. Lavine ..... Page 14

Pipe Line v Marathon quoting Crowell v. Benson . . . . . Page 14

Standard v. Olsen .....Page 14

Boyd v. U.S., 116 U.S. 616 (1886) .....Page 28

Brady v US 397 US 742@748 .....Page 28

Bell v. Hood, 71 F. Supp., 813, 816 (1947) Page 28

Clearfield Trust Co. vs. United States, 318 U.S. 363-71, 63 S. Ct. 573 (1943). .....Page 29

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ..... Page 29

Marina Mgmt. Servs., Inc. v. Vessel My Girls, 202 F.3d 315, 318 (D.C. Cir2000) ... Page 29

Holman et. al.. v. Santa Cruz County et. al., 205 P 2d 767 @ 772, 774 & 775 (Cal. App. 1949). ..... Page 29

Ruocco v. Logiocco, 134 A. 73, 76 (Conn. 1926) ..... Page 29

Reid v. Covert 354 U.S. 1(1957). IL. Ed. 2nd.1148..... Page 29

BRADY V. MARYLAND, 373 US 83, 10 LEd2d 215, 83 SCt 1194 (1963). ..... Page 30

US V. ROSSY, 953 F2d 321 (7th Cir. 1992). Page 30

US V. SEVERSON, 3 F3d 1005 (7th Cir. 1993). ..... Page 30

BARTHOLOMEW V. WOOD, 34 F3d 870 (9th Cir. 1994). .....Page 30

US V. ZUNO-ARCE, 44 F3d 1420 (9th

Cir.1995)..... Page 30

US V. HANNA, 55 F3d 1456 (9th Cir. 1995). Page 30

US V. BLAIS, 98 F3d 647 (1st Cir. 1996) .....Page 30

US V. TURNER, 104 F3d 217 (8th Cir. 1997).Page 30

US V. HAMILTON, 120 F3d 499 (7th Cir. 1997) ..... Page 30

JOHNSON V. GIBSON, 169 F3d 1239 (10th Cir. 1999) ..... Page 30

LITTLE V. JOHNSON, 162 F3d 855 (5th Cir. 1998). ..... Page 30

US V. QUINTANILLA, 193 F3d 1139 (10th Cir. 1999) ..... Page 31

Wayman vs. Southard, 23: 1, 6L. Ed. 253, 10 Wheat 1 (1825) ..... Page 31

United States v. Cook, 84 U.S. (17 Wall.) 168, 174 (1872), ... Page 31

Zook v Spannaus, 34 Ill.2d 612, 217 N.E.2d 789 (1966) ..... Page 31

Johnson v. Theis, 282 Ill.App.3d 966, 669 N.E.2d 590 (2nd Dist. 1996). ..... Page 31

In Interest of Rami M., 285 Ill.App.3d 267,

673 N.E.2d 358 (1st Dist. 1996). ..... Page 31

Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901) ... Page 31

Texas v. White, 74 U.S. 700 (1869) p. 725. Page 34

Caha v. US, 152 U.S. 211 (1894, ... Page 35

Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281 (1949)..... Page 35

U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222. ..... Page 35

(Slote v. Board of Transfer 274 N.Y. 367). ... Page 36

Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, 1826. FE 10:378. ..... Page 37

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, ... Page 1B

Brady v US 397 US 742@748. ..... Page 4D

Miranda v. Ariz. 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966). Page 5D

Hale v. Henkle ..... Page 5D

Hale v. Henkle ..... Page 6D

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. ... Page 1E

Chisholm v Georgia (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL 1793 pp471-472 ..... Page 1E

Hale v. Henkel. 201 U.S. 43 at 89 [1906]; ... Page 2E

Byars vs. United States, 273 U.S. 28. ..... Page 2E

Brady v US 397 US 742@748. ..... Page 2E

Miranda v. Ariz. 384 U.S. 436 at 491) ..... Page 2E

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, ...Page 3E

Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83 (1940)
84 L.Ed. 590,at 594; ..... Page 3E

Jones v. Temmer, Federal Supplement, Vol.
829, Page 1227 (1993). .....Page 3E

28 USC § 1602 ..... pg iii
28 USC § 3002 (15)(A) ..... pg xiii
28 USC § 1441 (d)) ..... pg 1
28 USC § 1251 (a) ..... pg 2
28 USC § 1603 (a) ..... pg 2
28 USC § 1251 (b) (3) ..... pg 2
28 USC § 1441 (d) ..... pg 2
8 USC §1481 ..... pg 5
28 USC § 1602 ..... pg 6
28 USC § 1332 ..... pg 6
28 USC § 1441 (d) ..... pg 6
28 USC § 1602 ..... pg 15
28 USC § 1651 (a) ..... pg 22
28 USC §1602 ..... pg 25

Opinion Below

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY, OREGON SUPREME COURT, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS and NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS refuse to convene at common law with Article 6 Judges or recognize Petitioner's exclusive Union State Citizenship, his only natural capacity, foreign state immunity, exception from the fictional "this state" and unalienable and Constitutional Rights on the Land of the Union State of Oregon.

United States refuses to convene the district court of the United States on removal (28 USC § 1441 (d)) or to allow prosecution of Respondents' crimes.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE refuses to docket the case of Albertson v. IRS and refused any communication thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY refused action against Petitioner, rather against the heretofore unidentified Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson, Jr. US Trust. See Appendix F.

Statement of Jurisdiction

This Court's Jurisdiction is invoked under:

A) 3:1 Constitution of the United States of America.
B) 28 USC § 1251 (a).
C) 28 USC § 1603 (a).
D) 28 USC § 1251 (b) (3).
E) 28 USC § 1441 (d).
F) This action is a Matter of First Impression.
G) CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY and SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON do not deny their courts are not those of the Union State of Oregon.

Statutory, Constitutional, Treaty and Law of Nations provisions involved

Respondents have violated or are complicit in one or more of the following violations of Constitutional, Statutory, Treaty or Law of Nations provisions:

A) Prevented Petitioner's Right to Justice – Preamble.
B) Prevented Petitioner's Right to Liberty – Preamble.
C) Prevented Petitioner's Right to domestic Tranquility – Preamble.
D) Prevented Petitioner's Right to be an Elector (1:2).
E) Prevented Petitioner's Right to be an exclusive Citizen of one of the United States (1:2:2 and 4:2:1).

F) Prevented Petitioner's Right to be a free Person (1:2:3).
G) Prevented Commerce with foreign Nations (1:8:3) – see CIT / IRS case, Appendix D.
H) Violated Rules of Bankruptcies (1:8:4).
I) Prevented delivery of mail except to United States territories and fraudulent trusts (1:8:7).
J) Prevented Progress of Science and useful Arts to exclusive Citizens of the Union States (1:8:8).
K) Committed Offenses against the Law of Nations (1:8:10).
L) Declared war and treason upon exclusive Union State Citizens (1:8:11).
M) Treasonously expanded (1:8:17) to prohibit Union State government and Citizenship.
N) Treasonously expanded (1:8:18) to prohibit judicial Power and Union State courts.
O) Prohibited the Writ of Habeas Corpus (1:9:2).
P) Violated prevention of direct Tax (1:9:3).
Q) Prevented Statement and Account of Receipt and Expenditures of public Money (1:9:7).
R) Sanctioned Title of Nobility (1:9:8).
S) Made another Thing a Tender for Payment of debts (1:10:1).
T) Prevented the Union States a President of the United States of America (2:1:1).
U) Fraudulently drafted Petitioner into the military during the Vietnam war and refuses to pay for his injuries and losses resulting from combat except he surrender his exclusive Union State Citizenship and represent an unidentified idem sonans US Trust in a United States territory (2:2:1 and

2:3:1).

V) Prevented the judicial Power of the United States (3:1 and 3:2:1).

W) Allowed foreign states to operate in the Union States and prohibited their Republican Gov. (4:3:1).

X) Prevented Republican Form of Government to Lake County (4:4).

Y) Prevented equal Suffrage in the Senate (5).

Z) Prevented the Constitution and the Laws of the United States created in Pursuance thereof (6:2).

AA) Prevented Constitutional Officers and Judges and the Oath thereof (6:2 & 3).

BB) Allowed 'state' Laws contrary to the Constitution (6:2).

CC) Required the religious test of residence of and oath to the fictional "this state" and territorial "in this state" (6:2). Case No. 698-65021-aerll.

DD) Prohibited freedom of speech and the press by retaliating against public ads and web sites and by preventing counsel of choice – 1st Amendment.

EE) Prohibited freedom of speech and due process of law by refusing counsel of choice – 1st Amendment.

FF) Prohibited freedom of religion by refusing the Laws of Nature, Nature's God and His unalienable Rights – 1st Amendment.

GG) Prohibited petition of Government for redress of grievances – 1st Amendment.

HH) Prohibited the right to keep and bear arms – 2nd Amendment.

II) Refused a bank account and right to travel without subordination of rights – 4th Amendment.

JJ)Issued unlawful warrants without jurisdiction, identification of venue, identification of the parties or probable cause – 4th Amendment.

KK) Brought false claims and charges of an infamous crime against a counterfeit party, that Respondents refuse to identify, allegedly allowed by the private Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 9.528, applicable only in the fictional "this state," in a United States territory, upon indictment of a de facto territorial grand jury that refuses the record and signatures thereof, and refusing any claims or charges against Petitioner, and unlawfully caused him to represent said counterfeit party – 4th and 5th Amendments.

LL) Refused to identify the alleged STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY & COUNTY OF LAKE, refused nature and cause of their accusations that wasn't a crime in the Union State of Oregon, refused compulsory discovery, refused to identify the alleged victim or produce an affidavit thereof, refused to identify the witnesses, refused to provide evidence of a crime, refused to answer compulsory questions of the alleged court, refused evidence in their possession, refused counsel of choice or assistance – 5th & 6th Amendments.

MM) Refused to show proof of jurisdiction and rebut exception (ORS 131.225) to their private statutes in the fictional venue of "this state." – 6th Amendment.

NN) Refused expatriation of alleged United States (government) Citizenship - 8 USC §1481.

OO) Refused Petitioner's Foreign State Immunity – 28 USC § 1602 et seq.

PP) Refused common law remedy in a court competent to give it – 28 USC § 1332, 7th Amendment, Federal Judiciary Act, 1789.

QQ) When removed from the territorial STATE COURT, convened the United States District Court instead of the pleaded district court of the United States. Treason – 3:3 & 28 USC § 1441 (d).

RR) Refused Petitioner evidence it held at trial that would have exonerated him. (Brady)

SS) Petitioner's right to operate a private motor vehicle except he acquire a territorial OREGON DRIVERS LICENSE that is limited to United States government citizens with a Social Security number, residency in the religious and fictional "this state," authorizing operation of vehicles in the United States territories ("in this state") with a fictional and unidentified slave nom de guerre (HANK L. ALBERTSON) and a territorial (OR or OREGON) address.

TT) Brought false claims and charges against a fraudulent party sounding like Petitioner with intent to prevent Petitioner's Rights and refused those claims against him. Treason, slavery, kidnapping.

UU) Refuses return of fees and bail of approximately $2,000.00 unless Petitioner accepts a fictional and unidentified nom de guerre (LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR) with a territorial address – 8th Amendment.

VV) Refuses common sense rights (Liberty, Justice, Truth), and requires involuntary servitude, socialism, allegiance to foreign government, etc. – 9th Amendment.

WW) Refuses Petitioner's Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the Union States – 10th Amendment

XX) Retaliated against Petitioner as a Private Attorney General and Federal Witness to prevent public disclosure of Respondents' crimes and to discredit and harm Petitioner. Treason, Conspiracy against Rights, Prevention of Rights, False Arrest, Slavery, Kidnapping, Criminal Libel, Constructive Fraud, Etc.

YY) United States refuses to convene the district court of the United States for common law remedy from Respondents' criminal actions – Treason.

Statement of the Case:

Respondents operate the territorial scheme of 'United States' (2), a Washington, D.C. corporation created in 1871, with ultra vires federal areas, zones, or territories, including but not limited to STATE OF OREGON (circa 1940 (?)), COUNTY OF LAKE, LAKE COUNTY, LAKEVIEW, OREGON, OR, ETC., feloniously and treasonously pretending them to be the original United States (3), the governments of the Union State of Oregon, circa 1859, and its Lake County, circa 1874, (etc.), with secret courts officiated by bar attorneys pretending to be Judges,

wherein Respondents brought, continue to bring or threaten to bring false claims and charges, against their constructive fraud LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR, a.k.a. Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust and/or other idem sonans trickery they have created, and extort and coerce Petitioner into representation thereof to enslave him to private commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes), private law of the mythical, religious and privately owned "this state" where truth, justice, full disclosure, the Bill of Rights, the Laws of Nature, Nature's God, His unalienable Rights, the Law of Nations, due process of law, common law remedy, proof of jurisdiction, exclusive Citizenship of a Union State and the Republican Governments of the Union State of Oregon and Lake County are treasonously prohibited and bar attorneys trick the People into submission to secret courts and secret trusts to prevent their Constitutional Rights. Therefore, Petitioner seeks exclusive common law relief and remedy for himself and the People by the Court's Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition, Declaratory Judgments and other relief the Court determines appropriate, that he and they may return to original Natural and Constitutional cognizance of Life, Liberty and Republican Government and to prosecute Respondents' crimes in the District Court of the United States (3) and clear Petitioner's Name and Sacred Honor.

Factual Allegations:

In 1868, under guise of emancipation of the slaves, United States, with the bogus Fourteenth Amendment, created, for the first time, United States government citizens, composed of Negroes that were former slaves, making them subservient to said government with civil rights, rather than declaring them the Citizens and free Persons at 1:2:2 and 1:2:3 of the Constitution of the United States of America and preventing them the rights of Amendments 1-8 of the Bill of Rights,

In 1871 Congress created an unlawful corporation of Washington, D.C. called "THE UNITED STATES" (United States (2)) and surreptitiously began to operate and represent it to be the national government of the Union States of America united, originally called "United States."

In December of 1913, with the majority of Congress in Christmas recess, the bankrupt United States (2) unlawfully established the Federal Reserve Act that granted control of banking and currency in the United States of America to private interests that subsequently enslaved the People as security for the resulting debt. Purchasing power of Federal Reserve Notes (USD) have been diluted over 300% since 1965 – an amount stolen from the People.

Probably (the territorial STATE OF OREGON refuses to answer questions of law) in 1935 (when all records in the capitol, except the Constitution, were destroyed by fire) and back-dated to 1910, there are

no news accounts of the action and the officer that allegedly signed it died two years previous, the Constitution of the Union State of Oregon, Article 7, was treasonously 'Amended' to 'officially' establish a 'new' constitution, the undefined "bar," the fictional and privately (American Bar Association) owned "this state" (see ORS 131.205) that removed Original Courts and Judges and treasonously replaced them with private corporation courts and (j)udges that take an oath to the bogus "this state" and who refuse to take the Article 6 Oath.

At the Governor's Conference in 1933, to solve the Federal Reserve created world depression (by with-holding commercial liquidity) the Union States and their Citizens were unlawfully pledged (enslaved) by the respective governors as security for Federal Reserve Notes. From that point United States (2) treasonously created an alleged beneficial (JOHN DOE) US Trust for each of those Citizens who then, without their knowledge, were presumed to be United States (2) citizens as defined in the treasonous and treacherous 14th Amendment.

In 1935 United States (2) instituted Social Security and created Social Security Districts called "Federal Areas" that overlay the several states and sound like them, i.e. STATE OF OREGON.

In 1939 United States (2) created the "Public Salary Tax Act of 1939," a municipal law of the District of Columbia, to tax all Federal and State government employees and those who live and work

in any "federal area." Those taxed are presumed to be United States (2) citizens in a United States (2) federal area, zone or territory. Exclusive Citizens of one of the United States [1:2:2] cannot work for or vote in United States (2) elections. All federal areas, zones and territories express their citizens' names as JOHN DOE – indicating the alleged beneficial trust that was created for each - and with a federal area, zone or territory address, i.e. OREGON or OR and never Oregon or Ore.

All Federal and State government employees and those who live and work in any federal area have income from a "trade or business," as defined at 26 USC § 7701 (a) (26), and is taxable. Exclusive Citizens of one of the United States [1:2:2], on the Land of the Union States, cannot have income from the 26 USC "trade or business," though IRS is actively engaged in the organized crime to label them "taxpayers," "United States citizens" and to terrorize them into paying taxes not owed.

In 1940 United States (2) created the "Buck Act" that allegedly allowed any department of the federal government to create federal areas for imposition of the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939. STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, OR, OREGON and LAKEVIEW are federal areas, zones or territories without personal or subject-matter jurisdiction over Petitioner.

Said counterfeit STATE OF OREGON unlawfully 'licenses' the various bar associations to

an unlawful monopoly to 'practice' private law in their secret courts, treasonously preventing common law, common law counsel, common law remedy and the Republican Form of Government of State of Oregon, Lake County and the Town of Lakeview.

In 1947 United States (2) created Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, A.K.A. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR, an alleged beneficial trust, precipitated by Petitioner's Parents' unwitting submission of a Certificate of Live Birth, and United States (2) trafficked same with the Federal Reserve who hypothecated Petitioner's life-time commercial value and capitalized it with Federal Reserve Notes, unlawfully taking the value of his soul, without compensation, and subsequently brought false claims and charges against said invasive Trust and defrauded Petitioner into representation thereof to his great harm.

In 1967, United States (2) drafted said bogus Trust or other idem sonans involuntary 'trust' into the United States Army and defrauded Petitioner into representation thereof.

Respondent OREGON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (ODVA) has diagnosed Petitioner (their File Number: 26-203-049) with injuries arising from combat operations in Vietnam and has agreed to compensation thereof contingent upon his surrender of exclusive Citizenship of the Union State of Oregon, subordination of his only natural capacity and Rights and residency in the

fictional and religious "this state." ODVA refuses to negotiate Petitioner's other combat related injuries and losses without aforesaid fraud and subordination of his Rights.

In addition to ODVA recognized injuries, Petitioner seeks compensation for additional losses arising from combat now totaling $2,880,000 (plus interest). However United States refuses to convene the district court of the United States to adjudicate these matters and no other court has jurisdiction over Petitioner or recognizes his exclusive original cognizance Life, Liberty and exclusive Citizenship of one of the United States of America.

In 1998 agents of the Oregon Bar Association, tricked Petitioner into representation of Respondent LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR. in THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE (federal area or territory) DISTRICT OF OREGON, Case No. 698-65021-aerll, without jurisdiction, to the loss of approximately $3,000,000 of real property.

In October of 2003, United States (2) refused to grant Petitioner a patent for his Wave2Power invention (documents available on demand) because he was an exclusive Citizen of one of the United States and not a United States government citizen. A common law patent was claimed.

In 2002, at the direction of the owner, Petitioner was a common law trustee of a land patent

property in Lake County and placed a common law lien on the property showing a federal question debt to Petitioner and other interests. In CIRCUIT COURT, STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, Case No. 020158CV, Respondent Simpson, a federal area, zone, territorial and/or private judge of private law, without jurisdiction over Petitioner, or subject property, made various void judgments against Respondent LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR, pretending it was against Petitioner, and against said property, contrary to Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 14.035 (property without "this state") and ORS 174.030 (Construction favoring natural right to prevail) and in collusion with several Oregon Bar Association attorneys, unlawfully took approximately $750,000 of real property and granted a +- $900,000 void judgment against said bogus Trust.

Since 1994, when he was a candidate for Governor for State of Oregon, Petitioner has investigated and exposed corruption in government, including a late 2002 ad in a local newspaper seeking witnesses to judge, D.A. and law enforcement corruption.

Within two months of placing the ad, LEO HENRY (Hank) ALBERTSON JR., a.k.a. Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, was treasonously and fraudulently charged with "Simulating a legal process" in the CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY, a secret court, without jurisdiction over Petitioner, Case No. 03011CR, because aforesaid lien had the word

"Federal" in it and Petitioner allegedly intended it a federal government (instead of common law) instrument, but without evidence of mens rea. Said phony trust was convicted by false witnesses, without evidence of a crime or a victim and STATE OF OREGON and the alleged COURT refused identification of the alleged parties, refused production of exculpatory evidence it held in the court room and prohibited compulsory discovery or contact with witnesses and refused to answer questions of law as required by their Oregon Revised Statutes.

The secret court refused written proof of jurisdiction ('Once jurisdiction is challenged, it must be proven' - Main v. Thiboutot; United States v. Siviglia; Thomson v. Gaskill, Luckett v. Bure; Michigan S. R.R. v. Branch & St. Joseph Counties Rail Users Ass'n; Howery v. Allstate Ins. Co.; Hagens v. Lavine; Pipe Line v Marathon quoting Crowell v Benson; Standard v. Olsen), and was required by their ORS 135.325).

The secret court refused identification of its venue, the parties LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR., A.K.A. Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, ignored Petitioner's Foreign State Immunity (28 USC § 1602 et seq) and laws requiring exception to the fictional "this state" (ORS 131.225).

The secret court refused Petitioner common law remedy or counsel of choice.

The secret court refused to remove said US Trust and make Petitioner the Defendant. See Appendix F.

STATE OF OREGON has a Federal Tax Identification Number (TIN).

Alleged judges Rambo, Simpson, and Osborne refused to answer questions of law (as required by ORS 28.020), refused discovery and access to witnesses, stole Petitioner's evidence or allowed it to be stolen, refused access to grand jury transcripts, refused to order identification of the person who signed the indictment above the D.A.'s name (whom Petitioner was attempting to prosecuting for fraud, sexual abuse, kidnapping, assault, treason, false arrest, false prosecution, conspiracy against rights, prevention of rights by color of law and constructive fraud), refused to show proof of jurisdiction over Petitioner and conspired with STATE officers at the highest level to unlawfully harm, silence, embarrass and prevent Petitioner from publicly revealing the information in this action.

Petitioner removed the action to the district court of the United States but the United States District Court, conspiring with other Respondents, treasonously convened in its stead, prohibiting Constitutional, Statutory and Treaty provisions as indicated previously.

In (approximately) 2004 Petitioner notified LAKE COUNTY that he was an exclusive citizen of

the Union State of Oregon and was promptly notified that he could no longer vote – thus the heretofore undefined STATE OF OREGON and LAKE COUNTY knew or should have known that they had no jurisdiction over Petitioner and were prohibiting Republican Form of Government.

In 2009 and 2010 Respondents prohibited Petitioner from operating a motor vehicle except he acquire an OREGON DRIVERS LICENSE issued to the bogus HANK L. ALBERTSON with residency of the private and fictitious "this state", to operate a motor vehicle "in this state" (defined at ORS 323.010 (8) as a United States territory), and prohibited to the exclusive Citizen of the Union State of Oregon.

Respondents Simpson, Rambo, Osborne, Oakes, Ingram, Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles, Oregon Dept of Revenue, NCIC and LEDS, Oregon State Police, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE and the LAKE COUNTY COURT do not deny that the "OREGON" they use in their official capacity is not the Union State of Oregon, that they have no jurisdiction over Petitioner, that exclusive Citizenship of the Union State of Oregon and other Rights are lost with their alleged jurisdiction, and they have no power to issue or require him to participate in their fictitious "this state."

There is no list of highways or premises open to the public defined as "in this state" or differentiated from those of the Union State of Oregon.

All executive and judicial officers of STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY and COUNTY OF LAKE, in particular Lane Simpson, Richard Rambo, Roxanne Osborne and Karen Oakes, who operate Secret courts, refuse to deny that they do not operate any Office of the Union State of Oregon, its Lake or Klamath Counties, and refuse to deny that they have not taken the Article 6 Oath. To Petitioner's knowledge, only he, in the Union State of Oregon, has taken said Oath.

Supreme Court of STATE OF OREGON is not a court of the Union State of Oregon, has no Article 6 Judges and no jurisdiction power over Petitioner, and refuses to answer questions of law and construction. Said Court conspired with the LAKE COUNTY COURT to prohibit Petitioner's Rights.

All members of the Legislature and Supreme Court of STATE OF OREGON refuse to deny that they are not the executive or judicial Officers of the Union State of Oregon.

Respondents refused to identify Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, see APPENDIX F, its composition, beneficiaries and payments therefrom as ordered by courts.

Republican Government of Lake County was resumed on July 4, Year of Our Lord 2009, by County Charter (see APPENDIX B, pg 1B).

Exceptional Circumstances Warranting the Court's Jurisdiction and Discretionary Powers:

1. Numerous exceptional circumstances warrant exercise of the Court's appellate jurisdiction and discretionary powers to issue Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition including:

A) The federal areas, zones, corporations and territories are engaging the People in guerrilla warfare and legal terrorism without recourse short of rebellion.

B) Respondents deem themselves above the supreme Law of the Land, bring false charges and claims with each incident and refuse their own rules.

C) Truth and due process of law are prohibited in all cases and all other courts.

D) Respondents prohibit the Law of Nations without recourse in any forum.

E) Respondents refuse claim or charges against the People on the Land, rather against idem sonans US or involuntary trusts they have created or perpetuate in counterfeit places, both of which they refuse to identify.

F) Respondents refuse to identify their venue or show proof of personal, subject-matter or territorial jurisdiction over the People, their private property or conduct.

G) Supreme Court cites, the Constitution of the United States of America, the Bill of Rights and the Law of Nations are scorned and ridiculed by Respondents.

H) Petitioner has foreign state immunity to United States (2) and its territorial state courts and is excepted from the laws of "this state" as required by Respondents' statutes – both of which they refuse to address.

I) Respondents refuse to answer questions of law, refused request for admissions or access to evidence they held at trial and to witnesses. Therefore, nature and cause and due process of law impossible.

J) All Courts of and in State of Oregon, the United States District Court, United States Court of Federal Claims, the 9th Circuit, Court of International Trade and the Federal Court of Appeals refuse to recognize Petitioner as a living man with all unalienable and Constitutional Rights, on the Land of the 33rd Union State of Oregon, United States of America.

K) United States refuses to convene the district court of the United States.

L) Respondents refuse common law remedy, counsel, courts and Republican Government.

M) Lane Simpson, Richard Rambo, Roxanne Osborne and Karen Oakes pretended to be Judges of the Union State of Oregon, but refuse to identify themselves or their respective 'courts.' Secret courts are prohibited by the Oregon Constitution.

2. It is in the best interest of Truth, justice, Liberty and the integrity of the Constitution of the United States of America to issue the Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition to examine the caustic extent of territorial lawlessness and Order correction to Respondents' constructive fraud, treason, slavery, legal terrorism, racketeering and prevention of Rights, which is unavailable in all other courts.

3. Adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form, forum or court.

A) Respondents have no capacity for any truth.

4. Respondents' arbitrary and capricious legal terrorism has reach crisis proportions, resulting in escalating social chaos, public distrust of government, and either dialog of rebellion or reinforcement of destructive behavior – requiring another round of 'wag-the-dog' justification of more control over the People.

5. Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition are just and suitable vehicles to compel performance of duties owed to Petitioner, the People, the Constitution of the United States of America and the Law of Nations.

6. The Honorable Court has acknowledged that it has yet to determine the extent of territorial government, and this case provides that means.

A) Respondents refuse to identify the areas, zones and territories in said State of Oregon.

B) Respondents refuse to produce executive or judicial Officers identified in Article 6.

C) Respondents do not deny UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is not the United States of America found in the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America.

7. All other courts in the United States of America protect private commercial paper and bar

association monopoly with alleged judicial immunities and this Honorable Court the only forum available to address this catastrophic and explosive issue.

8. Petitioner, a Citizen of the foreign (see 28 USC §1332 (e)) Union State of Oregon, is restrained of his Life and Liberty under color of territorial authority, prohibiting Acts of Congress, the Law of Nations and is in violation of the Constitution, and this Honorable Court the only forum available to address these issues.

Reasons for Granting the Petitions

The Court's review of Respondents' activities is warranted to answer questions of gross violations of Natural and Constitutional Rights, Laws of the United States of America and the Law of Nations and is empowered thereof at 28 USC § 1651 (a).

The Court's guidance is required because Respondents are increasingly involved in organized crime with reprehensible behavior (or know that it is occurring) including false claims and charges, increasing police and prosecuting attorneys offering legal considerations in exchange for sexual favors; and, legal terrorism by the highest ranking 'STATE' officers against those demanding their rights. In 2002 several parties approached Petitioner, a former police officer, to investigate these claims. Rather than assistance when Petitioner sought to prosecute these crimes, several Respondents charged Respondent Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US

Trust with the alleged felony of simulating a legal process, but refused those charges against Petitioner in his only Natural capacity.

The People are discussing rebellion! There is no truth in government – particularly the courts. False charges abound to control those who declare their Rights and to pad bar attorney bank accounts. Facts are immaterial. The People consider themselves at the brink of a contrived religious, political and economic Armageddon.

The Court's answer to the Questions in this case will restore truth, justice, and original cognizance of Rights. Granting the Petitions will return the alleged territories to the limitations of their own laws and original intent.

The Union States have been hijacked by the Federal Reserve and bar associations to maintain their private paper Nazi 'STATES,' with the former financing the later through the individual beneficial trusts.

REMEDY REQUESTED

Petition for Writs of Mandamus:

1. Because the Sovereign and/or exclusive Citizen of one of the United (Union) States cannot be prohibited a Court of judicial (Article III) Power, officiated by the Judge with the Oath described at Article 6, Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for

the extraordinary remedy of a Writ of Mandamus compelling United States to convene the district court of the United States in either a removal from a territorial STATE court or United States District Court or in an original convention by an exclusive Citizen of one of the United States seeking federal question common law remedy.

2. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary remedy of a Writ of Mandamus to compel United States to guarantee the Republican Union State Government of the State of Oregon and its Republican Lake County Government pursuant to 4:4.

3. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary remedy of a Writ of Mandamus to compel the Court of International Trade to docket the case of Hank Albertson v. United States and IRS, et al. See APPENDIX D.

4. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary Writ of Mandamus to compel the reporting agencies, including but not limited to LEDS and NCIC, enter into their records Petitioner's foreign state immunity and exception from private law and the fictional "this state."

5. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary Writ of Mandamus to compel the United States District Court and territorial STATE courts to:

i) Observe the immunity of the several (Union) States, their Republican Counties and their exclusive Citizens, pursuant to the Doctrine of Sovereignty and Sovereign Immunities Act codified at 28 USC §1602, et seq, and cease assigning said Citizens commercial NAMES and standing in fictional or territorial venues without their full disclosure consent.

ii) Observe the directives and laws of the several (Union) States and/or their Republican Counties.

Petition for Writs of Prohibition:

1. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary remedy of a Writ of Prohibition requiring Respondents or any other territorial court be prohibited from presiding over any action in a cause including exclusive Citizens of (one of) the United States or the Republican Government of the Union State of Oregon and its Lake County; rather, with any claim, it must be at common law in a court competent of give it and recognizing said Citizens' natural capacity and standing.

2. Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the extraordinary Writ of Prohibition to prevent United States (2) from reentering the Union State of Oregon or its Republican Counties to reinstall territorial government against their full disclosure consent.

Motions:

1. Additionally, if Respondents do not rebut every allegation in this action, Petitioner Moves the Court to vacate all judgments and orders levied against the LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR US Trust (et al) in a United States (2) territory and extorted upon Petitioner on the Land of the Union States, and return all fees, fines, awards, properties and takings arising therefrom, to Petitioner in his natural capacity, at his organic address, along with 28 APR interest, compounded daily, because said judgments were without jurisdiction and were not prosecuted upon the true party of interest, therefore void, ab initio, and the judicial officers thereof without immunity in any action seeking damages; and, in the event of any future claims against Petitioner, they must be brought in his Natural Capacity in the Republican Lake County Court or district court of the United States at common law.

2. Petitioner Moves the Court to Order Department of Veteran Affairs to recognize Petitioner, in his Natural Capacity, at his organic address, and to make all payments due from combat related injuries it has already deemed owed; and, will negotiate in good faith relating to other losses Petitioner is claiming. Failing a negotiated settlement, upon Petitioner's convention, United States will convene the District Court of the United States and adjudicate all claims thereof at common law as convened by Petitioner.

3. Petitioner moves the Honorable Court immediately Order $781,250 from the Leo Henry

Albertson Jr. US Trust, payable to Petitioner as reasonable expense to investigate and prosecute this action (3,125 hours X $250).

4. Petitioner moves the Honorable Court Order liquidation of Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust and compensation of $25,000,000 for Federal Reserve and United States (2) gain from hypothecating Petitioner's commercial value and trafficking same, plus 7-fold damages.

MOTION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS:

Therefore, Petitioner Moves the Honorable Court for the following Declaratory Judgments limiting territorial jurisdiction and its agents and assuring exclusive original cognizance of the People's Rights:

1. The 1st Amendment "Redress of Grievances Clause" requires the government, de jure or de facto, in contact with the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States (1:2:2) to answer all questions of composition, venue, jurisdiction and law, excepting national security; and, refusal thereof is conspiracy against Rights.

2. It is a violation of the 5th Amendment "Taking Clause" for the Federal Reserve, United States territorial government, IRS, the reporting agencies, bar associations or any private law to establish, maintain or bring claims against an involuntary or commercial trust based on the human value of the Sovereign or exclusive Union State

Citizen without their full disclosure consent and remedy required if perpetrated.

Boyd v. U.S., 116 U.S. 616 (1886) taking prohibited.

3. The federal area, zone or territorial courts in contact with the Sovereign and/or exclusive Union State Citizen must fully identify themselves and their limitations, the judges thereof register as agents of foreign principals, show written proof of jurisdiction upon demand and protect the Citizen's rights.

"Waivers of constitutional rights, not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness..." Brady v US 397 US 742@748

4. Any action against the territories, their agencies, agents or citizens by Republican Government or the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States, by negative averment at common law that is not specifically rebutted, is default thereof and self judgment of liability; and, any claim by said territory actors against said Government or Citizen is void.

i) Similarly, when reporting agencies are the defendant and in default at common law, they must identify the exclusive Citizens thereof in their natural, exempt and immune capacity.

Bell v. Hood, 71 F. Supp., 813, 816 (1947) , History clear. Bill of Rights requires common law rights against invasion by the Federal Government.

5. Resulting from its association with private commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes), the jurisdiction power of a federal area, zone or territory,

including but not limited to UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, LAKEVIEW, OREGON and OR, against a private commercial trust sounding like Petitioner, the Citizen identified at 1:2:2, results in their status of a private corporation and their power limited to a full disclosure contract signed by Petitioner. Therefore, in the absence of said contract, all judgments, orders, warrants, fines, arrests and other actions against Petitioner are void.

See Clearfield Trust Co. vs. United States, 318 U.S. 363-71, 63 S. Ct. 573 (1943).

6. The Internal Revenue Service, a foreign trust, can only collect tax liabilities due in United States territories from United States (2) citizens. Similarly, International treaties like Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regarding tax havens and international financial transparency, must clearly identify the true party of interest in an action and neither may instigate an action against the Citizen identified at 1:2:2, irregardless of assigning him/her an involuntary idem sonans trust; otherwise res judicata is impossible.

True Party of Interest Case Law:

Marina Mgmt. Servs., Inc. v. Vessel My Girls, 202 F.3d 315, 318 (D.C. Cir2000).

Holman et. al.. v. Santa Cruz County et. al., 205 P 2d 767 @ 772, 774 & 775 (Cal. App. 1949).

Ruocco v. Logiocco, 134 A. 73, 76 (Conn. 1926).

Reid v. Covert 354 U.S. 1(1957). IL. Ed.2nd. 1148. United States entirely a creature of the Federal Constitution - no other source or power.

7. Upon resumption of Republican Government of the Union States, each will elect Congressional Representatives thereof, who will establish district courts of the United States, officiated by the judicial Officers with the Oath identified in Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America, without a title of nobility or allegiance to private or foreign principals.

8. Bringing false claims and withholding evidence are ultimately the same thing and contrary to both the Bill of Rights and the Law of Nations. Therefore, the officer that brings false claims against the exclusive Citizen of a Union State and the officer that allows it unlawfully prohibit their rights, are without immunity and all actions, judgments and orders thereof void.

Withholding Evidence Case Law:

i) BRADY V. MARYLAND, 373 US 83, 10 LEd2d 215, 83 SCt 1194 (1963).
ii) US V. ROSSY, 953 F2d 321 (7th Cir. 1992).
iii) US V. SEVERSON, 3 F3d 1005 (7th Cir. 1993).
iv) BARTHOLOMEW V. WOOD, 34 F3d 870 (9th Cir. 1994).
v) US V. ZUNO-ARCE, 44 F3d 1420 (9th Cir. 1995).
vi) US V. HANNA, 55 F3d 1456 (9th Cir. 1995).
vii) US V. BLAIS, 98 F3d 647 (1st Cir. 1996)
viii) US V. TURNER, 104 F3d 217 (8th Cir. 1997).
ix) US V. HAMILTON, 120 F3d 499 (7th Cir. 1997)
x) JOHNSON V. GIBSON, 169 F3d 1239 (10th Cir. 1999)
xi) LITTLE V. JOHNSON, 162 F3d 855 (5th Cir. 1998).
xii) US V. QUINTANILLA, 193 F3d 1139 (10th Cir. 1999).

9. Forcing the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States to participate in a fictional and private

venue (this state) is a violation of their religious rights, the Nature and Cause Clause and is the crime of kidnapping, slavery, treason and Prevention of Rights, and usually contrary to the statutes in question.

10. Forcing or presuming the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States to be a United States government citizen after notice to the contrary is treason, kidnapping, slavery, fraud and a host of other crimes.

Expatriation:
Wayman vs. Southard, 23: 1, 6L. Ed. 253, 10 Wheat 1 (1825),
United States v. Cook, 84 U.S. (17 Wall.) 168, 174 (1872),
Zook v Spannaus, 34 Ill.2d 612, 217 N.E.2d 789 (1966)
Johnson v. Theis, 282 Ill.App.3d 966, 669 N.E.2d 590 (2nd Dist. 1996).
In Interest of Rami M., 285 Ill.App.3d 267, 673 N.E.2d 358 (1st Dist. 1996).

11. The dissenting opinion in Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901) has proven correct in that a second national government operating without the Constitution has resulted from that opinion. Therefore, that portion protecting the Citizen (identified at 1:2:2) from the territories is sustained and that portion failing limitation on the territories is clarified as follows:

i) The territories in the Union States will operate only in full disclosure, voluntarily, without suggesting it is the original United States government, a State or County or program or government thereof and must have leave of the Republican governments thereof to proceed.

ii) The territories will not have authority to fine or imprison the exclusive Citizen of a Union State.

iii) All People, regardless of race, born in or lawfully immigrated to the united Union States of America, have the Natural Right to be exclusive Citizens of one of the United (Union) States, with all Rights set forth in the Bill of Rights, and have all controversies adjudicated at common (Natural) Law by a Judge with the Oath at Article 6.

12. Amendment of Article 7, Constitution of the State of Oregon, allegedly in 1910, removing the original State, Constitution, Courts and Judges to established a fictional "this state," new constitution, courts, judges and making the "bar" a part of government is neither Constitutional or Republican in Nature and the proposed "No Injustice Amendment" at APPENDIX A is a suitable solution to bring the Constitution back to Republican Nature.

13. The federal area, zone or territorial courts cannot require a license, permit or other restrictions of Republican Government or the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States (1:2:2), and no one can be prohibited a right based upon residence of or conduct in the fictional and religious "this state" nor coerced into representation of a fictional character or United States government citizenship before exercise of a right.

14. A judge that proceeds with an action after refusing a demand for written proof of jurisdiction, does so in Treason and without immunity, and the

victim thereof absolved of all actions protecting his/her rights.

15. The Article 1 United States District Courts (USDC) or Tax Courts and state territorial courts cannot be convened against the Republican States or Counties or the exclusive Union State Citizens, nor convert to the USDC when the district court of the United States was convened; and, if it did, all judgments thereof are void, all fees must be returned with 28 APR interest, compounded daily, and the officers thereof without immunity in damages sought.

16. Congress and the President, operating the United States district, territory, government and corporation of Washington, D.C., had the duty to fully disclose its limitations in drafting commercial idem sonans trusts into the United States military during the Vietnam War, and were required to identify to the men it was perpetuated upon, their loss of rights and the right to refuse to be a United States government citizen and to refuse to represent the inorganic commercial trust created by said territory, sounding like their Names, and used to secure the Federal Reserve debt notes thereof; and, that they had the right to refuse military service to the territorial government of Washington, D.C. and its principals of private commercial paper, both of whom are liable to the injured veteran thereof, in their natural capacity, in action at common law, in a court competent to give it.

17. Common law (the supreme Law of the Land [6:2], as interpreted in the language of our Founders), once invoked by the exclusive Citizen of one of the United States as a right arising from the 7th Amendment and/or the first Judiciary Act and/or Natural Law, cannot be prevented, neither common law counsel thereof, irregardless of license or affiliation, and controversies thereof must be adjudicated in a court competent to give it, including a Judge with the Oath at 6:3.

18. There is no delegated authority for the several States to be operated as a United States territory or to pledge their Citizens as security for Federal Reserve private commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes). To do so would destruct the Union and/or the Union States, an impossibility (Texas v. White, 74 U.S. 700 (1869) p. 725). Therefore, because Congress violated 1:8:5 of the Constitution by licensing the Federal Reserve to provide private commercial paper secured by the People's credit and their private property, without their permission, and made it impossible for the Union States to fulfill 1:10:1 of the Constitution, "...make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts;" and, because the People have all rights not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States (10th Amendment), the Court concurs with the language of the Proposed 28th Amendment, Appendix C, submitted by Petitioner, removing the Federal Reserve and its private commercial paper and requiring the issuance of currency by the Union States in favor of their Citizens.

19. The District Clause (1:8:17 & 18), the Territorial Clause (4:3:2) and the 14th Amendment do not prohibit the Union States or their Republican Counties from controlling United States territories that operate within their boundaries and may require they observe local law and the Law of Nations (1:8:10).

20. United States Code and Executive Orders are not applicable to Sovereigns, Union (several) States, their Republican Counties or their exclusive Citizens unless specifically identified, along with the delegated Authority thereof.

Federal regulation applies only in territories:
Caha v. US, 152 U.S. 211 (1894,
Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281 (1949).
U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222.

21. Pursuant to Article 4, Section 4, Constitution of the United States of America, and pursuant to Amendments 9 and 10 of the Bill of Rights, Congress of the United States must take Notice of and guarantee the Republican Form of Government of the Union State of Oregon and its Lake County.

22. Oregon Revised Statutes and the Uniform Commercial Code are private law with no power over one claiming exception to the laws of the fictional "this state" or to foreign state immunity pursuant to 28 USC § 1692 et seq, and they are entitled to Liberty without license of private law and relief from any agent thereof that coerced subordination of any Right by psychological methods, force, fear, fraud,

extortion, trickery or color of law – even if it may have promoted the best interests of the public (Slote v. Board of Transfer 274 N.Y. 367).

23. It is impossible for a Person to reserve all unalienable and Constitutional Rights or claim exclusive Citizenship of a Union State (both at 1:2:2) and be a United States (government) citizen because the United States citizen arose with the 14th Amendment, has civil rights only, is entirely subject to the jurisdiction of the United States territorial government and responsible for its debt. Therefore, United States may not require or assume United States government citizenship, contract, power of attorney, or statutory "person" status and forced participation with social security, medicare, federal income taxes, drivers license and the like, or submission to territorial state government against the will of that Person and Citizen.

24. The exclusive Union State Citizen cannot vote in an election of the United States Congress of Washington, D.C. or its territorial (STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, LAKEVIEW, ETC.) because they would have to surrender their Rights before voting, an impossibility, and the United States citizen cannot vote in the Union State or Republican County election because they would be required to have all unalienable and Constitutional Rights, thereby annulling United States citizenship.

25. The territorial STATES sounding like the Union (several) States have no 11th Amendment protection and no Power to prevent the Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10) to the exclusive Citizen of a Union State.

26. The Union States and/or their Republican Counties have the right to grant exclusive Union State Citizenship, protect the property and privacy of their Citizens, issue photo identification, patents, copyrights, trademarks, public records, associations and corporations.

27. Silence from purported government, including IRS, the courts, their agencies and agents arising from questions of law, venue, the parties, jurisdiction, rules or obligation presented to them, activates estoppel. Actions that proceeded in the face of said silence are treasonous and void, and relief mandatory.

i) In the face of proceeding in said treason, any party may inform the sheriff or United States Marshal Service who will arrest the offending judicial officer thereof and bind them for trial.

28. The Declaration of Independence is superior in time, Delegated Authority and Foundational Power to the Constitution of the United States of America, and the later must be interpreted by and in compatibility with the former, and without which the Constitution would rest on the sands of judicial whim. Foundational Authority for the guarantees of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of

Happiness today, as then, are the Laws of Nature and Nature's God, and may not be removed by any government, foreign or domestic, or by any territorial or private law or slavery to a fictional realm, nor to any World Power syndicate.

Applicability

All facts, statements, allegations and information in each Section of this Action apply to and are a part to all Sections of this Action.

Conclusion:

Therefore, with Respondents' complete prohibition of truth and justice and Nature and Cause of any of their actions unintelligible to those of average intelligence; and,

There being no specific remedy for the original exclusive Citizen of one of the United States and Respondents' courts and Respondents refuse to answer questions of law or convene the district court of the United States; and,

Truth and justice in and from government is a natural right of man, without which Life, Liberty and Happiness is impossible, the government illegitimate, and commercial viability restrained if not prohibited; and,

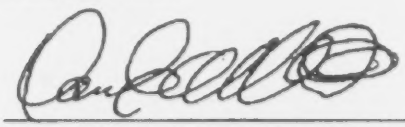
"Manfully maintain our good old principle of cherishing and fortifying the rights and authorities of the people in opposition to those who fear them,

who wish to take all power from them and to transfer all to Washington." --Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, 1826. FE 10:378.

Therefore, Respondents having refused claims against Petitioner, this Honorable Court should exercise its discretionary power in this matter and grant the requests for remedy herein.

Signatory:

I hereby certify, without the United States and in the United States of America (see 28 USC, §1746), under the Law of the Land thereof, that all of the statements and information herein are true and correct to the best of my ability and made under penalty of perjury on this 5th day of April, Year of our Lord 2010.



Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., in esse, sui juris, in propria persona, Sovereign, All Rights Required, Exclusive Citizen of (one of) the United States.

APPENDIX

No. _____

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

In re: Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr.,
exclusive Citizen of the Union State of Oregon,
Petitioner,

v.

THE UNITED STATES (2),
a corp. of Washington, D.C., and its areas, zones,
territories, agencies and agents,

Respondents.

On Petition for Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition to United States, CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LAKE COUNTY, United State District Court, United States Court of International Trade, their agencies and agents.

Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., Sovereign
OTL @ 92119 Water Users Lane
Lakeview, Oregon (Union State) PO 97630
(541) 417-0989 *pro se*

S Ct 040510

APPENDIX A –

The State Shall Do No Injustice
Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon - Proposed

Submitted by Hank Albertson, hankalbertson@yahoo.com

Whereas Justice in and from Republican (by the People restrained by the Constitutions) Government, with common law remedy, is an unalienable Right of the exclusive Citizens of State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America;

Therefore, to secure this Right:

1. Only the executive and judicial Officers with the Oath described in Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America, without a title of nobility, foreign or world power allegiance, will have authority in said State and over said Citizens and their Private Property.

2. Said Officers will assure said Citizens the unalienable Rights granted by their Creator (2nd paragraph of the Declaration of Independence), the rights and limitations of the Constitution of the United States of America as Amended with the Bill of Rights, and the rights and limitations of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, hereby Amended to revoke the alleged 1910 Amendment to Article 7 of said Constitution and return the Original State, Constitutions, Courts, Sheriff and Judges and remove all reference to the fictional "this state" and "bar."

4. Said Officers will not require said Citizens, who are those referenced at 1:2:2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, without limitation to race or gender, to involuntarily represent any fictional, federal area, zone, territorial, private, or foreign person, corporation, trust, state, citizen, standing, capacity, name, address, place or hidden contract.

5. Said Officers will answer all questions of law, show written proof of jurisdiction with each action and require truth and full disclosure in all circumstances.

6. Said Officers will never bring or allow false claims or charges against said Citizens or their Private Property, nor require they be or represent the 14th Amendment United States (government or corporation) citizen or presume any power of attorney over them.

7. If said Officers intentionally violate the terms of this Amendment they shall be guilty of the 1st degree felony of treason and any claim against said Citizen or their Private Property arising therefrom shall be vacated with prejudice and, upon conviction, the Officer imprisoned for a minimum of five years.

8. Said Citizens of said State, in each Original Jurisdiction County, will elect three Officers of the hereby created "Citizen Ombudsman Panel" (COP) to a 3-year term to investigate violations of this Amendment. Persons of the COP will take said Article 6 Oath and prosecute violations of this Amendment at trial by jury, and will be immune from all claims during their tenure.

9. "Common Law" means the supreme Law of the Land at 6:2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, interpreted with the language of the men who framed that instrument, and required in the 7th Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

10. Before entering upon the duties of an Officer of the Union State of Oregon, each shall take, subscribe, and transmit to the Secretary of said State the following Oath: I _____ do solemnly affirm that I will enforce the Constitution of the United States of America as Amended with the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of the (Union) State of Oregon, circa 1859, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of _____ of said State to the best of my ability, and I will not accept any other office or allegiance to the contrary during the term for which I have been elected.

11. If any portion of this Amendment is found to be unconstitutional, the remaining portions will remain in full force and effect.

APPENDIX B

Home Rule Charter of Republican Government of Lake County, State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America,

Effective the 4th day of July, Year of our Lord 2009.

Whereas the Congressional Act of 1871 created a corporation of Washington, D.C., called "THE UNITED STATES" (2)*, identified at 28 USC § 3302 (15)(A), that subsequently created counterfeit areas, zones or territories called STATE OF OREGON, OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, LAKEVIEW, OR, ETC., none of which are the original United States, nor the Union State of Oregon, circa 1859, nor its Lake County, circa 1874, nor its Town of Lakeview, circa 1889, and none are officiated by the executive and judicial Officers or Judges with the Oath required by Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America, rather have taken an oath to the private and fictional "this state," and a different constitution of the counterfeit United States (2); and,

---

* **United States** • has several meanings. **(1)** It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in family of nations, **(2)** it may **designate territory over which sovereignty of United States extends**, or **(3)** it may be collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution. Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. 1252. (bold, underline and numbers in parenthesis added)

Whereas said counterfeit areas, zones or territories and their counterfeit officers refuse the unalienable Rights assured by our Creator (2nd paragraph of the Declaration of Independence), and forbid the rights set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America as Amended with the Bill of Rights, and have covertly Amended Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Oregon to Remove said State, its Constitution, Sheriff and Judges, and the Constitution of the United States of America to empower foreign and private powers of the fictional and religious "this state" (ORS 131.205) and "bar" judges (Article 7 'Amended,' 2a (2)); and,

Whereas, said counterfeit officers refuse to deny that they do not operate the original Republican Government of Lake County nor of said State of Oregon; and,

Whereas, Liberty, Truth, Justice, unalienable and original Constitutional Rights and full disclosure in and from Republican (by said exclusive Citizens, restrained by the Constitutions) Government, in Lake County, SHALL BE the unalienable Rights of WE the Exclusive Citizens of State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America;

Therefore, to secure these Rights, and as guaranteed by Article 6, Section 10 of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, "County home rule under county charter," WE, a majority of the aforesaid Exclusive Citizens of said State, free and Sovereign Persons, hereby Proclaim:

Be it Enacted, said original Lake County Republican government (circa 1874) is hereby Restored, resumed and limited by and operated

according to the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States of America as Amended by the Bill of Rights, and by the Constitution of the State of Oregon (as recorded in the National Archives), and enforced by this **Lake County Home Rule Charter** as follows:

1. All People in Lake County, including all Races, male and female, who claim Exclusive Citizenship of said Union State of Oregon, are the Exclusive Citizen(s) of (one of) the United States identified at 1:2:2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, and are not 14th Amendment (United States government) citizens; and, are free Persons (1:2:3) and Sovereigns with all Rights of the King before the American Revolution and rulers of themselves, with obligation to bring no harm to the Rights of others.

2. Only the executive and judicial Officers with the Oath described in Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America will have government authority in said Lake County and over said Exclusive Citizens and their Private Property.

3. Said Officers will not operate or enforce any private, federal, fictional or territorial 'Oregon,' county, city or town, place, plane or person, or the laws thereof, and will not accept or give any title of nobility or foreign allegiance or presume any power of attorney over said Citizens.

4. Said Officers will not require said Exclusive Citizens to represent any private, corporate, federal, fictional or territorial person, corporation, trust,

state, county, standing, capacity, NAME, address nor any hidden or assumed contract.

5. Said Officers will answer all questions of law, show written proof of jurisdiction with each action and require truth in all circumstances.

6. Said Officers will never bring or allow false claims or charges against said Exclusive Citizens or their Private Property, nor require they be or represent the 14th Amendment citizen, a.k.a. Washington, D.C., a.k.a. United States (2) citizen or any idem sonans (sound the same) trust. A prosecutor that knowingly brings false charges, or a Judge that allows it, are guilty of treason, criminal liable, slavery and fraud.

7. If said Officers knowingly violate the terms of this **Charter** they shall be guilty of the 1st degree felony of treason and any claim against said Exclusive Citizen or their Private Property arising therefrom shall be vacated with prejudice.

8. Said Exclusive Citizens of said State, in said Lake County, will elect a three Person (none with a title of nobility or foreign allegiance) "Constitution Ombudsman Panel" (COP) to a 3-year term to investigate violations of this **Charter**. Persons of the COP will take said Article 6 Oath and prosecute violations of this **Charter** by said Officers or foreign officers at trial by jury.

9. Lake County will maintain a Common (Natural) Law and Constitutional Rights Court (County Court), the Judge thereof a County Commissioner, without title of nobility, foreign, world power or territorial allegiance, nor a United States (2) (federal government or Washington, D.C.)

citizen, and adjudicate all controversies at trial by jury, broadly assuring said Exclusive Citizen's Rights and broadly limiting government. The other County Commissioners will volunteer their services.

10. The Lake County Sheriff will take said Article 6 Oath and enforce the Orders of the County Court and this Charter, and prevent all contrary thereof.

11. Lake County will not accept, enforce or pay territorial funds or taxes and will, exclusively, control public education (with total academic freedom), land use, natural resources, wildlife, social issues, taxation, banking and business in Lake County.

12. United States (1), (2) and (3) will subordinate their activities in Lake County to Lake County Approval and pay an oversight fee of 1/10 of an ounce of silver (or other acceptable method of exchange) per acre of its property, per year, and will, upon demand, sell its property to Lake County for 20 ounces of silver per acre, without interest. United States (1), (2) and (3) will not contact said Exclusive Citizen except in their Natural Sovereign Capacity and only with their full disclosure consent.

13. There will be no business or residential property tax in Lake County except for 1/10 of an ounce of silver per acre (or part thereof) per year.

14. There will be no income, inventory, private property, negotiable instrument or currency tax in Lake County or collection thereof for a territorial or foreign jurisdiction.

15. Public recordings, users of fuel, alcohol, tobacco and other products and services will pay for public cost of their use and/or management.

16. Lake County will license vehicles, charter corporations, regulate commerce and immigration in Lake County and limit government where ever possible.

17. Recipients of Public Assistance or Insurance will not use intoxicants and will work 20 hours per week for Lake County and take 20 hours of on-line classes. No one will be required to participate in any social program.

18. The medical community will determine drug and alcohol policy in Lake County, develop a locally controlled, capped (maximum pay-out), no-fault (no litigation) medical liability insurance program, issues thereof solved by local binding arbitration, and regulate themselves for public safety.

19. Private business of all types, including medical and professional, may offer private services with limited liability and private wage contracts that prohibit attorney and territorial involvement.

20. Public highway maintenance and insurance will be no-fault, pay-at-the-pump with premiums assessed for advanced risk behavior.

21. Lake County will vigorously protect personal, business, property and banking privacy and will not divulge information to federal, territorial or private jurisdictions except by Order of the district court of the United States or the County Court and only by absconding felony.

22. Lake County will issue said Exclusive Citizens voluntary Photo Identification, in their Natural Capacity and at their Natural Address, requiring their exclusive Citizenship of said State of Oregon, Right to Operate a Private Vehicle, carry a Gun or other weapon (concealed or otherwise), travel freely in the United States of America and other countries at peace with said State, and requiring common law remedy in all controversies in a court competent to give it.

23. Before entering upon the duties of an Officer of Lake County, each shall take, subscribe, and transmit to the Lake County Clerk the following Oath: I _____ do solemnly affirm that I will enforce the Constitution of the United States of America as Amended with the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of the (Union) State of Oregon, circa 1859, and the Lake County Home Rule Charter, and I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of _____ of said Lake County to the best of my ability, and I will not accept any other office or allegiance to the contrary during the term for which I have been elected.–

24. With guidance of the first, second and last paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, WE the free Persons and Sovereign People of Lake County, Exclusive Citizens of the 33rd Union State of Oregon, United States of America, humbly appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, for the protection of Divine Providence and for the wisdom to apply the Laws of Nature and Nature's God, the unalienable

Rights Granted by our Creator and the supreme Law of the Land.

i) No religion will be allowed in Lake County that requires harm to those who refuse it.

ii) Any private, fictional, federal, territorial or government identification, license, permit, passport or law requiring loss of Rights before a Right is allowed is included with other banned religions.

25. Said Citizens retain the Right to amend this Charter to assure Republican Government.

26. If any portion of this Amendment is found to be unconstitutional, the remaining portions will remain in full force and effect.

Enacted the 4th Day of July, Year of our Lord 2009, by the Sovereign People of Lake County, ex relatione Hank Albertson, agency and instrumentality of the Union State of Oregon and Amended for brevity and clarity April 5, Year of our Lord 2010.

APPENDIX C

Proposed 28th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

1. Pursuant to the Laws of Nature and Nature's God and the 9th and 10th Amendments of the Bill of Rights, issuance of the Public Currency, receipts identifying all value in the United Union States of America, is reserved, exclusively, to and for the benefit of the free People (1:2:3 Constitution of the United States of America) thereof and not to or for private benefit.

2. Therefore, effective January 1, Year of our Lord 2011, only the several United (Union) States of America, styled "United States of America," as identified in the Preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America, Year of our Lord 1787, by the hereby formed "Union States of America Department of Currency," (USADOC) with Offices only on Union State Land, will print and control the Public Currency of the United States of America, styled "Union States Dollar" (USD) and identified with the symbol "$." The USD will be lawful Tender for all debts, public and private, in and for the United States of America, it territories and WE the People thereof.

3. The Chief Executive Officer of USADOC shall be called the Secretary of the Department of Currency and will be chosen by one vote each of the Currency Board of the Legislature of each Union (several) State, each of whom will take the Oath set forth in Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America, and will operate independent of and without allegiance to United States areas, zones, corporations or territories, foreign or global power, international banks or bankers and private law.

i) The Secretary of the Department of Currency will circulate sufficient USDs to identify the net worth of the property in and resources of the united Union States of America, the combined credit of WE the People and prorated foreign use of the USD.

ii) The Secretary of the Department of Currency will assure sufficient credit for prudent, sustainable and stable commerce and expedient method of exchange in the United States of America, without political, religious, social or commercial advantage or privilege to any; and, will not thereby subordinate the Sovereignty or Rights of WE the People, the United States of America or the united Union States thereof, and will report forthrightly and regularly to WE the People the state of said USD.

iii) The Secretary of the Department of Currency, or any bank under his/her direction, will not pay or collect any tax.

iv) The Secretary of the Department of Currency will prevent foreign banks or government from printing or otherwise creating USD.

v) Design of USD bills will have the motto "In God We Trust," the date will be displayed "Year of our Lord" with the year, will be devoid of all references to the occult, paganism, Satanism, secret societies, Washington, D.C., world currency or world government.

vi) One USD will be equivalent in value to one tenth of an ounce of silver.

4. The Federal Reserve Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Bank and their constituencies will give a full accounting of all Federal Reserve Note activities and absconding of precious metals before aforesaid effective date and receive no more than 5,000,000,000 (five billion) Federal Reserve Notes for their services since 1913, refunding the balance thereof to the Department of Currency.

i) Refusal of aforesaid to give accounting to the Department of Currency is treason and all associated properties required in settlement hereof.

5. The Secretary of the Department of Currency will purchase all Federal Reserve

Dollars at the rate of one USD to 2 Federal Reserve Dollars.

i) Federal Reserve Dollars will cease in value and as a method of exchange on July 4, Year of our Lord 2011, and the Federal Reserve Bank will cease to exist on that date.

6. The Secretary of the Department of Currency will control all Banks in the United States of America and all foreign banks trafficking in the USD to require sustainable economic policies for the benefit, profit, privacy (except for absconding felony) and economic stability of WE the People of the United States of America.

i) No government or private corporation will tax WE the People's private income denominated in USD, nor create any multinational currency that hypothecates or identifies the value of WE the Sovereign People, their credit, or their private property, nor any property in the United States of America, exclusive of Washington, D.C.

ii) The United States of America will prosecute as treason any effort by any bank, private organization, secret society, government or agent, anywhere in the World, that attempts to destabilize the USD or to use it to prohibit the unalienable or Constitutional Rights of WE the Sovereign People or the Original Constitutional Government of the United States of America.

iii) The Department of Currency will provide Deposit Insurance for each account in banks administered by it for the amount of deposit.

iv) United States territories or other foreign government will not determine USD Policy.

v) Having a large amount of USD will not be a crime.

7. This Amendment does not prohibit United States, only in capacity as the National Government of the United (Union) States of America, from issuing gold or silver coin or certificates for the respective metals in their possession.

i) The United States of America, the Sovereign People and the natural resources thereof cannot be used to secure the debt or value of any other currency, the United States government, its territories or any foreign or world government, power or bank.

ii) The United States government, in any capacity, will not operate in bankruptcy or force We the People to represent fictional names or characters, and will not operate under the direction of or allegiance to any secret or foreign power or bank, and all alleged debts arising from issuing private corporation commercial paper (Federal Reserve Notes) on the basis of the property and credit of the United States of America and WE the People thereof is paid in full by the terms of this Amendment.

8. Nothing in this Amendment authorizes assigning a Citizen of one of the United States with a fictional name or trust and forever prevents compulsory obligation to private commercial paper or law.

9. Congress, after taking said Article 6 Oath, shall have sufficient power to enforce the terms of this Amendment.

i) Any executive or judicial Officer that refuses to take said Article 6 Oath is barred from Official Power in or for the United States of America.

APPENDIX D

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Case No._____

Civil Action at common law
In the Power of the district court of the United States,

Hank Albertson, Private Attorney General,
Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
and its agent Daniel Reeves, in all of his capacities,
Defendants.

Conspiracy to Restrain Foreign Trade
Prevention of Rights, Extortion, Constructive Fraud
Racketeering, Slavery,
Offenses Against the Law of Nations

Motion for Temporary Injunctions
Motion for Declaratory Judgments
Motion for Damages

1.

Verified Complaint:

Hank Albertson, a living (in esse), Private, unincorporated, natural Free Man and Sovereign, all unalienable and Constitutional Rights required; and, an exclusive political Citizen, agency and instrumentality of and upon the land of the State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America, i.e. a Citizen of (one of) the United States, sui juris, in propria persona; and, not a United States government or Washington, D.C. (United States) citizen, US trust, taxpayer, contract or statutory "person" nor representing same and, proceeding in this matter as a Private Attorney General, claims that Defendants unlawfully prohibited international trade by their crimes of Conspiracy Against Rights, Prevention of Rights, Extortion, Constructive Fraud, Racketeering and Slavery.

Jurisdiction of the Court:

The United States Court of International Trade is an Article III court, with full powers in law, empowered by the Customs Court Act of 1980 to hear international trade controversies. The United States Court of International Trade is empowered to proceed pursuant to 28 USC § 1581 (i) (2) [taxes on the importation of merchandise], USC 28 § 1333(1) [Federal question at common law in Admiralty - all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States], and in the Power of the district court of the United States pursuant to 28 USC § 1585.

Cause of Action:

Defendant IRS, a private trust of Puerto Rico and

agency of THE UNITED STATES territory of Washington, D.C., and its agent Daniel Reeves operate the international racketeering scheme of federal income tax that, through constructive fraud, prohibits the Constitutional right of international commerce by terrorizing Citizens of (one of) the United States and their associates, both on and off shore, into disclosing information and paying taxes not due by them, thereby violating 15 USC § 1 (conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce with foreign nations).

Defendants' Actions:

1

IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves extorted and defrauded UBS, a Swiss based banking corporation, into paying a $780 million fine to the U.S. government to avoid criminal prosecution for allegedly facilitating its 'United States citizen' clients to engage in international trade for tax evasion purposes. IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves fraudulently failed to fully disclose exceptions and definitions that exempt UBS from any tax or reporting liabilities by Citizens of one of the United States on the Land of the United States of America and of their Right to international trade without reporting to said Defendants or paying taxes to them.

2

Defendant IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves used constructive fraud to obtain a warrant from the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, that has no jurisdiction over exclusive Citizens of one of the United States, requiring First Atlantic Commerce, Bermuda, and First Data, Colorado, to unlawfully

subordinate the Rights of their clients who are aforesaid exclusive Citizens and terrorize them from international trade except they pay taxes not due by them.

3

Defendant IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves, knowing they don't have jurisdiction over Citizens of (one of) the United States, on the Land of the several (Union) States or over said Citizens and nontaxpayers offshore, mounted a media campaign of international legal terrorism and misinformation to discourage and prohibit others from international trade and from doing business with UBS, First Atlantic Commerce and First Data unless they first subordinate their Rights, submit information and pay taxes not owed by them.

Facts of the Case:

1

Defendant IRS has historically refused to answer questions of law about its venue, jurisdiction, the parties, statutory limitations and definitions, thereby establishing estoppel to their claims and proof of constructive fraud in their tax demands.

2

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves conspired to prevent the rights of Citizens of (one of) the United States by failing to disclose that there is no law that makes them liable to pay federal income taxes and any subordination of Rights to said Defendants must be fully disclosed and fully consensual. See Brady v US 397 US 742@748. "Waivers of constitutional rights, not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts,

done with sufficient awareness...;" and, see Miranda v. Ariz. 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966). "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them;" and, Hale v. Henkle, "His power to contract is unlimited. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land long before the organization of the State..."

3

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that IRS is governed by the private laws of "this state," a fictional venue, as set forth in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) that requires one to select the law they will proceed under, including refusal of Internal Revenue Code, 26 USC, UCC and exceptions to "this state."

4

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that the Internal revenue code only applies in the 'United States' of Washington, D.C. and the 'States' of Washington, D.C., i.e. the federal territories of NEW YORK, NY, OREGON, OR, CALIFORNIA, CA, FLORIDA, FL, ETC., and not in the United (Union) States of America or upon the exclusive Citizens of (one of) the United States offshore.

5

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that it never brings action upon the true party of interest, rather against caustic ens legis idem sonans commercial trusts, created by THE UNITED STATES territories or their licensed bar association agents, sounding like the People, to defraud them into providing information and

submitting to tax liabilities not due by them, thereby enslaving them and prohibiting their Right of International Trade.

6

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT and UNITED STATES TAX COURT have no jurisdiction over Citizens of the United States or upon the Land of the several (Union) States of America except, perhaps, by full disclosure consent, and court action cannot be brought (except with minor exceptions) to collect a tax [Anti-Injunction Act, 26 USC, § 7421, (a)], and the People cannot be compelled to disclose information that might be harmful to themselves. See Hale v. Henkel. 201 U.S. 43 at 89, 1906 (supra); "The individual may stand upon his Constitutional rights as a citizen. He owes no such duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land long before the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution."

7

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that Citizens of (one of) the United States (of America) (1:2:2 of the Constitution of the United States of America) are exempt from the laws of the United States (Washington D.C. and its territories) and are not United States citizens or taxpayers except, perhaps, by full disclosure consent. Plaintiff

and all Citizens of the United States are exempt from the courts of the United States of Washington, D.C. and of the territorial states pursuant to 28 USC § 1602, et seq., no waiver permitted, not being a citizen of the "United States" identified at § 1332 (e) of that title.

8

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that there are three "United States" (Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. 1252), two C/citizenships, taxpayers and nontaxpayers (both strictly voluntary), laws of the United States and Laws of the United States of America (see final paragraph).

9

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that their official capacity prohibits them from recognizing the People as natural living men and women upon the Land of the United States of America with all unalienable and Constitutional Rights, rather, assign them bogus 'US Trust' slave 'names,' capacity and standing, without their knowledge or consent, sounding like the People's names, that Defendants refuse to identify, in bogus United States territories that they refuse to identify, according to the private law of the fictional "this state" that enslave the ignorant and that all Citizens of the United States have the right to refuse.

10

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that federal law is primarily territorial and no one in the several (Union) States can be compelled

to subordinate their Rights to pay federal income tax or to do business in a United States territory.

11

Defendants IRS and its agent Daniel Reeves failed to disclose that they have no jurisdiction over Citizens of the United States (of America) or their international business.

Motion for Temporary Injunction:

1

Plaintiff Moves the Court for an Temporary Injunction to enjoin DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, MIAMI, to stay proceedings in the matter of IRS v. UBS, First Atlantic Commerce and First Data until this action is appropriately resolved.

2

Plaintiff Moves the Court for an Temporary Injunction to enjoin UBS, First Atlantic Commerce and First Data from revealing the names of their clients to IRS until this action is appropriately resolved.

3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, MIAMI, and IRS have no jurisdiction over exclusive Citizens of the United States and their ultra vires actions are unlawfully prohibiting international commerce, causing severe economic, social and personal hardship and are terrorist in nature.

4

All IRS action is always terrorist in nature - having superior knowledge it tricks, extorts, defrauds and terrorizes the People into surrendering their Rights and paying taxes not due.

Motions for Injunction:

1

Plaintiff Moves the Court to enjoin Defendants and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT from issuing "JOHN DOE" (US Trust) summons upon Citizens of the United States, upon those that refuse the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, upon those who reserve all of their Rights, upon those who refuse private or territorial law in fictional venues without full disclosure and uncoerced consent, upon those that Defendants refuse to answer their questions of law, upon those that refuse ens legis, artificial, fictional and multiple capacity and standing idem sonans names, trusts, and undisclosed contracts, upon those who are excepted from the laws of "this state" and upon those who claim Foreign State Immunity pursuant to 28 USC § 1602 et seq that they may engage in lawful international commerce.

2

Plaintiff Moves the Court to enjoin Defendants and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT from collecting the extorted UBS $780 million fine to the U.S. government to avoid criminal prosecution until it shows proof of jurisdiction over those summoned and their clients.

3

Plaintiff Moves the Court to enjoin Defendants and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT from requiring UBS, First Atlantic Commerce and First Data from subordinating the Rights of their Citizen of the United States clients and from prohibiting them international trade except they reveal information and pay taxes that not due by them.

4

Plaintiff Moves the Court to enjoin Defendants and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT from issuing any summons upon artificial, fictional or commercial characters in United States territories or in foreign countries or States and extorting representation or re-presenting by the exclusive Citizens of the United States without full disclosure consent.

Motions for Declaratory Judgments:

1

Pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 USC, § 2201, Creation of remedy, the court may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, Plaintiff Moves the Court for a Declaratory Judgment stating, "IRS cannot impede international commerce by a blanket summons seeking violations of its limited territorial laws;" and,

2

Plaintiff Moves the Court for a Declaratory Judgment stating, "IRS cannot impede international trade by seeking to uncover the business or banking structure of the exclusive Citizen of (one of) the United States meant to be private offshore without a warrant identifying the true party of interest, showing it has jurisdiction over them and specifying felonious activity within its limited jurisdiction in the United States territories;" and,

3

Plaintiff Moves the Court for a Declaratory Judgment stating, "IRS cannot impede international

commerce without first identifying the true party of interest, answering all questions of law, identifying its venue, and full disclosure of its claims;" and,

4

Plaintiff Moves the Court for a Declaratory Judgment stating, "IRS cannot impede international commerce by exclusive Citizens of (one of) the United States, by those that refuse the territorial jurisdiction of the United states and full disclosure rebuttal is not immediately forthcoming, by those who reserve all of their Rights, by those who refuse private or territorial law in fictional venues, by those that IRS refuses to answer their questions of law, and by those who claim exception to the laws of the private "this state" and/or Foreign State Immunity pursuant to 28 USC § 1602 et seq, by assigning them nonconsensual fictional names, citizenship, trusts, standing or capacity that does not apply offshore."

5

Plaintiff Moves the Court for other Declaratory Judgments to protect international commerce.

Motions for Remedy:

1

Plaintiff Moves the Court Order Defendants pay actual and punitive damages of $50 billion (USD), to be distributed by Plaintiff to exclusive Citizens of (one of) the United States, to those who reserved all of their Rights, to those who refused private or territorial law in fictional venues, to those that Defendants refused to answer their questions of law, to those who claimed exception to the laws of the private "this state" and/or

Foreign State Immunity pursuant to 28 USC § 1602 et seq, and to those offshore, all of whom were prohibited international commerce by Defendants' Conspiracy Against Rights, Prevention of Rights, Extortion, Constructive Fraud, Racketeering and Slavery.

2

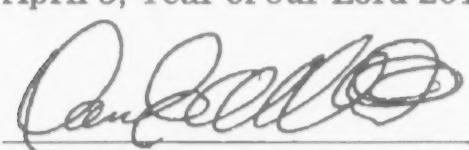
Plaintiff Moves the Court to Order Defendants pay treble damages of $2,340,000,000 (USD) [$780,000,000 extorted from USB, with triple damages], payable to Plaintiff for Private Attorney General services.

3

Plaintiff Moves the Court to immediately Order $199,500 (USD) from the DANIEL REEVES Trust Account, payable to Plaintiff, to pay for associated case costs and for all other relief and remedy deemed appropriate by the Court.

Signatory:

Pursuant to 28 USC Section 1746, this Unsworn Action is made under penalty of perjury and executed without the United States, under the laws of the United States of America, and is true and correct to the best of Plaintiff's ability. Executed on April 5, Year of our Lord 2010.



Hank Albertson, in esse, sui juris. Sovereign, All Rights Required, Plaintiff and Private Attorney General.

APPENDIX E –

Affidavit of Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr.

i

I, Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., of sound mind, and with first-hand knowledge of the facts stated herein, make this Affidavit under penalty of perjury and without the 1871 Corporation of Washington, D.C. called (The) United States (2) (Second definition of Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, U.S. Ohio, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed.), identified at 28 USC §3002 (15)(A) and its counterfeit ultra vires territories, federal areas or zones STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE, ETC., and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

ii

I am a Sovereign ("...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people..." Chisholm v Georgia (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL 1793 pp471-472), a Citizen of the House-hold of God (Ephesians 2:19), created by Him and requiring His Laws and unalienable Rights, (1st and 2nd p. Declaration of Independence), proceeding in full liability of my Person, Name and Human Capital, and refusing every bar attorney, federal area, zone or territorial agent, federal reserve, IRS or foreign agent or any other agent not identified in full disclosure consent above my wet ink signature, any alleged power of attorney, creation of a trust bearing my Name or variation thereof, being a trustee thereof, tacit procuration, hypothecation or contract, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

iii

I require all rights and limitations set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America as Amended with the Bill of Rights ("The individual may stand upon his Constitutional rights as a citizen... His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution." Hale v. Henkel. 201 U.S. 43 at 89 [1906]; "Constitutional rights must be interpreted in favor of the Citizen." - Byars vs. United States, 273 U.S. 28. "Waivers of constitutional rights, not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness..." Brady v US 397 US 742 @ 748. "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda v. Ariz. 384 U.S. 436 at 491), and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

iv

I am an exclusive political Citizen (1:2:2 Constitution of the United States of America) and free Person (1:2:3) of and on the land (OTL) of the State of Oregon, 33rd Union and Republic (4:4) State of the United States of America, a "National" as defined at 8 USC § 1101 (a)(21), and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

v

I am not and never have been a United States, United States (2) government, Washington, D.C., federal area, zone, territorial, fictional, 14th Amendment or corporate citizen, person, individual, resident, corporation, trust, guarantor, security,

possession, representative, contract or taxpayer, and refuse and prohibit all debt, tacit procuration, identification, assumptions, alleged contracts, representation, power of attorney, privileges and immunities, benefits, jurisdiction, fictions and conduct by, with, for, from, of, in and to the 14th Amendment[1], the United States (2), its federal areas, zones, territories, agencies, agents and possessions, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

vi

I proceed exclusively sui juris, in esse, in propria persona, in my only singular and natural capacity, on the Land (OTL) of one of the United States (3) (see Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, supra) and with the Good Faith Belief that I have never been the Defendant or Debtor in any civil or criminal action, claim, bill or assessment, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

vii

I do not know, represent, guarantee or secure any alleged idem sonans defendant, debtor, involuntary, beneficial or involuntary trust created by United States (2), its agencies, agents or co-conspirators; and I am not an alleged cestui que trust and any alleged property, worth, or value therein belongs exclusively

---

[1] This position is that the privileges and immunities clause protects all citizens against abridgment by states of rights of national citizenship as distinct from the fundamental or natural rights inherent in state citizenship. [Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83 (1940)] [84 L.Ed. 590, at 594;

It is an impossibility for the "Privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment..." to apply to "...state citizenship." Jones v. Temmer, Federal Supplement, Vol. 829, Page 1227 (1993).

to me and/or my heirs as identified in my will, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

viii

I proceed with the Good Faith Belief that I have not violated any known Lawful or legal Duty, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

ix

I have Foreign State Immunity to United States (2) and it territorial STATE OF OREGON courts pursuant to 28 USC § 1602 et seq, not being a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 (e) of that title, no waiver permitted, and having never had conduct or contract in the territorial "District of Oregon" and/or "in this state" of said courts, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

x

I am excepted from the laws of the fictional and religious "this state" as required by the private law of the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 131.225 and Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Article 1, Part 3, § 1-301 (1), never having had conduct thereof and rejecting the god of fraud therewith, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xi

The courts of United States (2) and it federal area, zone or territorial STATE OF OREGON do not deny they have no personal or subject-matter jurisdiction power over me or the Republican Lake County, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xii

I believe I have never had full disclosure or consensual conduct "in this state" which, pursuant to

the private law of ORS 323.010 (8), means the United States territories, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xiii

I believe United States (2) granted ultra vires power to IRS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT and it federal area or territory STATE OF OREGON and none have personal or subject-matter jurisdictional power over me, the Union State of Oregon, or the Republican Lake County, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xiv

I believe United States (2) unlawfully created the ens legis Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. US Trust, A.K.A. LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON JR, an alleged beneficial trust, arising from submission of the Certificate of Live Birth, unwittingly signed by my Parents and rejected and prohibited by me, and was the alleged defendant or debtor in all actions allegedly against me, and United States unlawfully traffics same commercially, against my will, unlawfully taking value from my soul by capitalizing it with Federal Reserve Notes, the value of which is owed to me, along with seven-fold damages, and believe there is no law requiring me to represent said counterfeit idem sonans character, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xv

I completely own my name and prohibit anyone from distortions, limitations, hypothecation, security, territorial identification, beneficial or involuntary trusts or other obligations thereof to create to me a

different capacity or standing, or otherwise pretend an obligation created by said distortion, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xvi

I believe that the "OREGON," "OR," "LAKEVIEW," "LAKE COUNTY" and "COUNTY OF LAKE" used by Respondents are United States territories, federal areas or zones without jurisdiction over me, and are not the original State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America or political subdivisions thereof, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xvii

I believe I have severed, refused, rejected and prohibited all benefits, privileges, immunities, numbers, licenses, permits, gain at another's expense, power of attorney, and government by, with, for, from, of, in and to the United States (2), its federal areas, zones, territories, agencies, agents and possessions, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xviii

I believe that all federal laws apply only within the territorial or federal area/zone jurisdiction of the United States (2) and none apply to me on the Land of the original State of Oregon, 33rd Union State of the United States of America, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xix

I believe Oregon Revised Statutes and the Uniform Commercial Code only apply to the fictional "this state" and that I am excepted therefrom, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xx

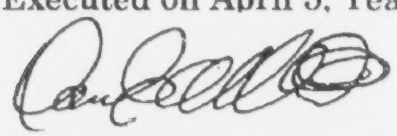
I believe that Respondents have no Delegated Authority to require my participation in or with the fictional and religious "this state" nor prohibit exclusive Union State Citizenship before I exercise a right, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xxi

I believe that Republican Government of Lake County was resumed by the Lake County Home Rule Charter on July 4, year of our Lord 2009; and, that United States (2) and its territories of STATE OF OREGON, LAKE COUNTY, COUNTY OF LAKE and Oregon State Police have no authority over exclusive Citizens of the Union State of Oregon and Lake County, and believe there is no evidence to the contrary.

xxii

In compatibility with 28 USC Section 1746, this Unsworn Affidavit is made under penalty of perjury and executed without the United States (2), under the laws of the United States of America, and is true and correct to the best of Respondent's ability. Executed on April 5, Year of our Lord 2010.



Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr., in esse, in propria persona, sui juris, exclusive Citizen of the Union State of Oregon, All Rights Required, Sovereign.

APPENDIX F

OPINION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE DATED 9 January, 2004

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE

Case No. 030114CR
ORDER DENYING MOTION
(To remove LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON, JR., from the case and make the living Man Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson Jr. the Defendant)

STATE OF OREGON (a United States territory)
Plaintiff

v.

LEO HENRY (HANK) ALBERTSON, JR. (US Trust)
Defendant.

"THIS MATTER came before the Court by way of defendant's document entitled "Plea/Motion" dated November 7, 2003.

The Court having considered the defendant's written motion and memoranda, and being otherwise fully advised in the premises and the law:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendant's motion To remove "Leo Henry (Hank) Albertson, Jr. US Trust" from the entitled case is DENIED.

DATED: 9 Jan , 2004

/ S /

RICHARD B. RAMBO
Circuit Court Judge"

APPENDIX G

Original and Amended Article 7
Constitution of the State of Oregon

ARTICLE VII (Original)
THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Note: Original Article VII, compiled below, has been supplanted in part by amended Article VII and in part by statutes enacted by the Legislative Assembly. The provisions of original Article VII relating to courts, jurisdiction and the judicial system, by the terms of section 2 of amended Article VII, are given the status of a statute and are subject to change by statutes enacted by the Legislative Assembly, except so far as changed by amended Article VII.

Sec. 1. Courts in which judicial power vested
2. Supreme Court
3. Terms of office of Judges
4. Vacancy
5. Chief Justice
6. Jurisdiction
7. Term of Supreme Court; statements of decisions of court
8. Circuit court
9. Jurisdiction of circuit courts
10. Supreme and circuit judges; election in classes
11. County judges and terms of county courts
12. Jurisdiction of county courts; county commissioners
13. Writs granted by county judge; habeas corpus proceedings
14. Expenses of court in certain counties

15. County clerk; recorder
16. Sheriff
17. Prosecuting attorneys
19. Official delinquencies
20. Removal of Judges of Supreme Court and prosecuting attorneys from office
21. Oath of office of Supreme Court Judges

Section 1. Courts in which judicial power vested. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Suprume [sic] Court, Circuits [sic] Courts, and County Courts, which shall be Courts of Record having general jurisdiction, to be defined, limited, and regulated by law in accordance with this Constitution.– Justices of the Peace may also be invested with limited Judicial powers, and Municipal Courts may be created to administer the regulations of incorporated towns, and cities.–

Section 2. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall consist of Four Justices to be chosen in districts by the electors thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State at least three years next preceding their election, and after their election to reside in their respective districts: The number of Justices, the Districts may be increased, but shall never exceed seven; and the boundaries of districts may be changed, but no Change of Districts, shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office, or require him to change his residence without his consent. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 7, 2001, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 2002]

Section 3. Terms of office of Judges. The Judges first chosen under this Constitution shall allot among themselves, their terms of office, so that the term of one of them shall expire in Two years, one in Four years, and Two in Six years,

and thereafter, one or more shall be chosen every Two years to serve for the term of Six years.–

Section 4. Vacancy. Every vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court shall be filled by election for the remainder of the vacant term, unless it would expire at the next election, and until so filled, or when it would so expire, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.–

Section 5. Chief Justice. The Judge who has the shortest term to serve, or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment shall be the Cheif [sic] Justice.–

Section 6. Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction only to revise the final decisions of the Circuit Courts, and every cause shall be tried, and every decision shall be made by those Judges only, or a majority of them, who did not try the cause, or make the decision in the Circuit Court.–

Section 7. Term of Supreme Court; statements of decisions of court. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by Law; but there shall be one term at the seat of Government annually:–

And at the close of each term the Judges shall file with the Secretary of State, Concise written Statements of the decisions made at that term.–

Note: Section 7 is in substance the same as section 4 of amended Article VII.

Section 8. Circuit court. The Circuits [sic] Courts shall be held twice at least in each year in each County organized

for judicial purposes, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at times to be appointed by law; and at such other times as may be appointed by the Judges severally in pursuance of law.–

Section 9. Jurisdiction of circuit courts. All judicial power, authority, and jurisdiction not vested by this Constitution, or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other Court shall belong to the Circuit Courts, and they shall have appellate jurisdiction, and supervisory control over the County Courts, and all other inferior Courts, Officers, and tribunals.–

Section 10. Supreme and circuit judges; election in classes. The Legislative Assembly, may provide for the election of Supreme, and Circuit Judges, in distinct classes, one of which classes shall consist of three Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform Circuit duty, and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of Circuit Judges, who shall hold full terms without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 7, 2001, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 2002]

Section 11. County judges and terms of county courts. There shall be elected in each County for the term of Four years a County Judge, who shall hold the County Court at times to be regulated by law.–

Section 12. Jurisdiction of county courts; county commissioners. The County Court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to Probate Courts, and boards of County Commissioners, and such other powers, and duties, and such civil Jurisdiction, not exceeding the amount or value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending

to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law.–But the Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of Two Commissioners to sit with the County Judge whilst transacting County business, in any, or all of the Counties, or may provide a seperate [sic] board for transacting such business.–

Section 13. Writs granted by county judge; habeas corpus proceedings. The County Judge may grant preliminary injuctions [sic], and such other writs as the Legislative Assembly may authorize him to grant, returnable to the Circuit Court, or otherwise as may be provided by law; and may hear, and decide questions arising upon habeas corpus; provided such decision be not against the authority, or proceedings of a Court, or Judge of equal, or higher jurisdiction.–

Section 14. Expenses of court in certain counties. The Counties having less than ten thousand inhabitants, shall be reimbursed wholly or in part for the salary, and expenses of the County Court by fees, percentage, & other equitable taxation, of the business done in said Court & in the office of the County Clerk. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 7, 2001, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 2002]

Section 15. County clerk; recorder. A County Clerk shall be elected in each County for the term of Two years, who shall keep all the public records, books, and papers of the County; record conveyances, and perform the duties of Clerk of the Circuit, and County Courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law:–But whenever the number of voters in any County shall exceed Twelve Hundred, the Legislative Assembly may authorize the election of one person as Clerk of the Circuit Court, one

person as Clerk of the County Court, and one person Recorder of conveyances.–

Section 16. Sheriff. A sheriff shall be elected in each County for the term of Two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the Circuit, and County Courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.–

Section 17. Prosecuting attorneys. There shall be elected by districts comprised of one,

Section 18. Verdict by Three-fourths Jury in Civil Cases; Jurors; Grand Jurors; Indictment May Be Amended, When. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by initiative petition filed Jan. 30, 1908, and adopted by the people June 1, 1908; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. 14, 1927, and adopted by the people June 28, 1927; Repeal proposed by S.J.R. 23, 1957, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1958]

Section 19. Official delinquencies. Public Officers shall not be impeached, but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offences [sic], and judgment may be given of dismissal from Office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.–

Note: Section 19 is the same as section 6 of amended Article VII.

Section 20. Removal of Judges of Supreme Court and prosecuting attorneys from office. The Govenor [sic] may remove from Office a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Prosecuting Attorney upon the Joint resolution of the

Legislative Assembly, in which Two Thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, Corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution.–

Section 21. Oath of office of Supreme Court Judges. Every judge of the Supreme Court before entering upon the duties of his office shall take, subscribe, and transmit to the Secretary of State the following oath.–I _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully, and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme, and Circuits [sic] Courts of said State according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except Judicial offices during the term for which I have been elected.–

Source: http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/constitution/constitution07o.htm

ARTICLE VII (Amended)
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1. Courts; election of judges; term of office; compensation
1a. Retirement of judges; recall to temporary active service
2. Amendment's effect on courts, jurisdiction and judicial system; Supreme Court's original jurisdiction
2a. Temporary appointment and assignment of judges
2b. Inferior courts may be affected in certain respects by special or local laws
3. Jury trial; re-examination of issues by appellate court; record on appeal to Supreme Court; affirmance notwithstanding error; determination of case by Supreme Court
4. Supreme Court; terms; statements of decisions of court

5. Juries; indictment; information; verdict in civil cases
6. Incompetency or malfeasance of public officer
7. Oath of office of Judges of Supreme Court
8. Removal, suspension or censure of judges
9. Juries of less than 12 jurors

Section 1. Courts; election of judges; term of office; compensation. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in one supreme court and in such other courts as may from time to time be created by law. The judges of the supreme and other courts shall be elected by the legal voters of the state or of their respective districts for a term of six years, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law, which compensation shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910]

Section 1a. Retirement of judges; recall to temporary active service. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1, Article VII (Amended) of this Constitution, a judge of any court shall retire from judicial office at the end of the calendar year in which he attains the age of 75 years. The Legislative Assembly or the people may by law:

(1) Fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement not earlier than the end of the calendar year in which the judge attains the age of 70 years;

(2) Provide for recalling retired judges to temporary active service on the court from which they are retired; and

(3) Authorize or require the retirement of judges for physical or mental disability or any other cause rendering judges incapable of performing their judicial duties.

This section shall not affect the term to which any judge shall have been elected or appointed prior to or at the time of

approval and ratification of this section. [Created through S.J.R. 3, 1959, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1960]

Section 2. Amendment's effect on courts, jurisdiction and judicial system; Supreme Court's original jurisdiction. The courts, jurisdiction, and judicial system of Oregon, except so far as expressly changed by this amendment, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. But the supreme court may, in its own discretion, take original jurisdiction in mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus proceedings. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910]

Section 2a. Temporary appointment and assignment of judges. The Legislative Assembly or the people may by law empower the Supreme Court to:

(1) Appoint retired judges of the Supreme Court or judges of courts inferior to the Supreme Court as temporary members of the Supreme Court.

(2) Appoint members of the bar as judges pro tempore of courts inferior to the Supreme Court.

(3) Assign judges of courts inferior to the Supreme Court to serve temporarily outside the district for which they were elected.

A judge or member of the bar so appointed or assigned shall while serving have all the judicial powers and duties of a regularly elected judge of the court to which he is assigned or appointed. [Created through S.J.R. 30, 1957, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1958]

Section 2b. Inferior courts may be affected in certain respects by special or local laws. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 23, Article IV of this Constitution, laws

creating courts inferior to the Supreme Court or prescribing and defining the jurisdiction of such courts or the manner in which such jurisdiction may be exercised, may be made applicable:

(1) To all judicial districts or other subdivisions of this state; or

(2) To designated classes of judicial districts or other subdivisions; or

(3) To particular judicial districts or other subdivisions. [Created through S.J.R. 34, 1961, and adopted by the people Nov. 6, 1962]

Section 3. Jury trial; re-examination of issues by appellate court; record on appeal to Supreme Court; affirmance notwithstanding error; determination of case by Supreme Court. In actions at law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $750, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of this state, unless the court can affirmatively say there is no evidence to support the verdict. Until otherwise provided by law, upon appeal of any case to the supreme court, either party may have attached to the bill of exceptions the whole testimony, the instructions of the court to the jury, and any other matter material to the decision of the appeal. If the supreme court shall be of opinion, after consideration of all the matters thus submitted, that the judgment of the court appealed from was such as should have been rendered in the case, such judgment shall be affirmed, notwithstanding any error committed during the trial; or if, in any respect, the judgment appealed from should be changed, and the supreme court shall be of opinion that it can determine what judgment should have been entered in the court below, it shall direct such judgment to be entered in the same manner and with like effect as decrees are now entered in equity cases on appeal to the supreme court. Provided, that

nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the supreme court to find the defendant in a criminal case guilty of an offense for
which a greater penalty is provided than that of which the accused was convicted in the lower court. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. 71, 1973, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 1974; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. 47, 1995, and adopted by the people May 21, 1996]

Section 4. Supreme Court; terms; statements of decisions of court. The terms of the supreme court shall be appointed by law; but there shall be one term at the seat of government annually. At the close of each term the judges shall file with the secretary of state concise written statements of the decisions made at that term. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910]

Section 5. Juries; indictment; information. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 23, 1957, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1958; Repeal proposed by S.J.R. 1, 1973, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 1974 (present section 5 of this Article adopted in lieu of this section)]

Section 5. Juries; indictment; information; verdict in civil cases. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for:

(a) Selecting juries and qualifications of jurors;

(b) Drawing and summoning grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors;

(c) Empaneling more than one grand jury in a county; and

(d) The sitting of a grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court.

(2) A grand jury shall consist of seven jurors chosen by lot from the whole number of jurors in attendance at the court, five of whom must concur to find an indictment.

(3) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, a person shall be charged in a circuit court with the commission of any crime punishable as a felony only on indictment by a grand jury.

(4) The district attorney may charge a person on an information filed in circuit court of a crime punishable as a felony if the person appears before the judge of the circuit court and knowingly waives indictment.

(5) The district attorney may charge a person on an information filed in circuit court if, after a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, the person has been held to answer upon a showing of probable cause that a crime punishable as a felony has been committed and that the person has committed it, or if the person knowingly waives preliminary hearing.

(6) An information shall be substantially in the form provided by law for an indictment. The district attorney may file an amended indictment or information whenever, by ruling of the court, an indictment or information is held to be defective in form.

(7) In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. [Created through S.J.R. 1, 1973, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 1974 (this section adopted in lieu of former section 5 of this Article)]

Section 6. Incompetency or malfeasance of public officer. Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses,

and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law. [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910, and adopted by the people Nov. 8, 1910]

Section 7. Oath of office of Judges of Supreme Court. Every judge of the supreme court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, and transmit to the secretary of state, the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a judge of the supreme court of this state, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected." [Created through initiative petition filed July 7, 1910

Section 8. Removal, suspension or censure of judges. (1) In the manner provided by law, and notwithstanding section 1 of this Article, a judge of any court may be removed or suspended from his judicial office by the Supreme Court, or censured by the Supreme Court, for:

(a) Conviction in a court of this or any other state, or of the United States, of a crime punishable as a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude; or

(b) Wilful misconduct in a judicial office where such misconduct bears a demonstrable relationship to the effective performance of judicial duties; or

(c) Wilful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties; or

(d) Generally incompetent performance of judicial duties; or

(e) Wilful violation of any rule of judicial conduct as shall be established by the Supreme Court; or

(f) Habitual drunkenness or illegal use of narcotic or dangerous drugs.

(2) Notwithstanding section 6 of this Article, the methods provided in this section, section 1a of this Article and in section 18, Article II of this Constitution, are the exclusive methods of the removal, suspension, or censure of a judge. [Created through S.J.R. 9, 1967, and adopted by the people Nov. 5, 1968; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 48, 1975, and adopted by the people May 25, 1976]

Section 9. Juries of less than 12 jurors. Provision may be made by law for juries consisting of less than 12 but not less than six jurors. [Created through S.J.R. 17, 1971, and adopted by the people Nov. 7, 1972]

Source: http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/constitution/constitution07a.htm